

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JULY 1982

## Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- After Iranian forces failed to penetrate Iraqi territory on 13-14 July, the enemy was allowed to advance into Iraqi territory before being surrounded and destroyed, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio reported. Another communique carried by the radio on 17 July claimed Iranian forces were pursued near Basra and the enemy lost many men in the central battle sector of Iraq. It added that Khark Island was again bombed and admitted that one Iraqi plane was shot down. An armed forces communique carried by INA on 18 July said the battle raged near Basra and a helicopter raid successfully destroyed enemy positions in the area. It said 3,000 were killed in the Basra area alone, while Baghdad radio reported earlier that over 6,000 were killed and over 100 tanks were destroyed from 13 to 15 July.

For their part, the Iranians claimed that several Iraqi counteroffensives mounted on 16 and 17 July in the Basra area were crushed and the Iraqis were forced to retreat after they had lost over 50 tanks and hundreds of men, according to Tehran radio and IRNA reports. On 16 July Tehran radio reported that Iraqi planes bombed Hamadan and Abadan, and according to IRNA over 100 civilians were killed in Hamadan. IRNA reported that an Iraqi attempt to infiltrate the Qasr-e Shirin area on 16 July was smashed and that Iranian fire hit the Banamil oil installations in Iraq. The following day, an Iranian military communique carried by the radio said an assault was successfully launched on Iraqi soil in which 77 tanks were destroyed and over 700 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

In an interview with a Tehran paper reported by IRNA, Ground Forces Commander Col 'Ali Sayyad Shirazi said that to gain Iran's rights, the army may have to advance toward Baghdad.

Iraqi Political Position -- President Saddam Husayn said in a speech commemorating the anniversary of the 1968 revolution, broadcast by Baghdad radio on 17 July, that Iraq is not only defending itself but the entire Arab nation against the "alliance" between Israel and Iran, and warned Iran to end its aggression. Husayn severely criticized Arabs whose support for Iran is based on "false claims" that Iran backs the Arab nation in liberating Palestine, and said this led to the breakup of Arab solidarity. He reiterated that Arab states should support each other when there is a war with a foreign country and when the victim of aggression is Arab. He said the collapse of Arab solidarity prevented a response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and even those Arabs who promised to support Iraq in case of an Iranian invasion could not be depended on when the time came. Regarding the upcoming nonaligned meeting in Baghdad, Husayn said work will continue in preparation for the conference and he explained that the Nonaligned Movement will meet in Iraq because it wants a change in the policy line and wants a "new spirit."

Iranian Political Position -- Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in an address on 18 July carried by Tehran radio told the Persian Gulf states that Iran would not claim anything from them but warned that they must not be involved in supplying arms to the enemy. He added that Iran would not attack another country unless it was in defense. On the current war, he said invading Iraq was a "defensive necessity" and Khorramshahr and Abadan must not be threatened by Iraq.

Before departing for Algeria, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi gave an interview carried by Tehran radio in which he likewise said the Gulf states should not feel threatened by Iran. He denied that his visit to Algeria is related to Algerian mediation in the Iran-Iraq war.

In a speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni read out over Tehran radio at the Jerusalem Day rally in Tehran, he criticized Islamic "hypocrites" who made no effort to counter the United States and Israel, saying it was the duty of Islamic nations to use their military and oil weapons against these countries and that Iran could not take any measures except to invade Iraq and depose the regime. He added that if no action is taken by the regional Islamic governments, Iran has the right to appeal directly to the peoples. In a speech carried by the radio on the same occasion, Prime Minister Musavi warned that the United States is trying to expand its policy in the Persian Gulf with the aid of Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. He claimed that Iran has assumed the leadership of the struggle against this policy and that it has the duty to expand this cause. Musavi chided the Soviet Union for its lack of decisiveness toward Israel.

During the nonaligned meeting held in Nicosia, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati gave a press conference reported by Nicosia radio in which he said Iran did not make the overthrow of Saddam Husayn a condition, but simply a "recommendation" to the Iraqi people.

#### Iran

Council of Guardians member Ayatollah Mohammad Mahdavi-Kani said the Assembly of Experts will meet in late July to discuss the leadership succession, IRNA reported. Later a government spokesman denied "rumors" of extensive Cabinet changes impending and said only three or four ministers will be involved, Tehran radio noted.

#### Lebanon

Israeli Position -- The "terrorists" do not have 30 days to leave west Beirut of their own accord, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told a 17 July Tel Aviv rally in a speech reported by Jerusalem radio. The IDF has liquidated 90 percent of the "terrorists," Begin said, and will eliminate the remaining 10 percent as well. He also announced that Israel will sign a peace treaty with Lebanon this year and that he intends to ask King Husayn of Jordan to likewise sign a peace treaty and establish a confederacy with Israel. Begin promised that Israel will provide the Jordanians with a free port at Haifa.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon also addressed the rally, which was in support of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation, telling his audience that Israel will provide temporary, immediate asylum to any "terrorist" who surrenders to the IDF in Beirut, providing his hands are not "stained with the blood" of terrorist actions and he immediately renounces his membership in the PLO, the radio reported.

The following day, Begin told IDF disabled veterans he will shortly end the campaign in Lebanon, according to the radio. Nevertheless, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori emphasized earlier that Israel must fully exhaust political moves because otherwise the political damage to Israel will exceed the advantages of annihilating or capturing the "terrorists" in Beirut, the radio noted. Estimating that there are reasonable chances the PLO will leave Lebanon, Tzipori said that the political moves should be exploited without a timetable. However, an Israeli Government source subsequently revealed that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has failed in his mission and that Israel no longer expects a breakthrough in the negotiations, the radio said. Only a dramatic U.S. move -- such as sending Henry Kissinger to the region -- will prevent Israel from deciding to remove the "terrorists" from Beirut by its own means, the radio added. According to another radio report, Israeli circles were surprised by reports that Habib is to visit Amman.

Destination of PLO -- Syria is prepared to accept the PLO leaders but will not give shelter to the Palestinian fighters besieged in west Beirut, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reaffirmed during a stopover in Amsterdam on his way to Washington, Damascus radio reported. Meanwhile, Beirut radio noted that the main problem in the negotiations continues to be that no Arab country has agreed to host the PLO fighters.

**PLO Position --** Asked in a Nicosia television interview about the possible evacuation of Beirut, PLO International Department chief Faruq Qaddumi said the PLO is there to stay and "if we want to leave Lebanon, we have to go to our homeland -- to Palestine." Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said in an interview reported by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio that the PLO refuses to acquiesce to the demand that it apply to Syria for its acceptance of the PLO and its leaders. This is not only because of Syria's stated refusal to receive the PLO fighters, but also because "these conditions are not the ones we had agreed upon," he said. While Syria's stance is understandable, he asserted, the Syrians should "in return" commit their whole army to the battle in Lebanon and stand alongside the PLO. Khalaf also criticized U.S. envoy Habib's "total partiality" to Israel and the Phalangists. Nevertheless, the PLO representative in Vienna announced that the PLO does not object to U.S. participation in a UN-controlled international force, according to a subsequent Monte Carlo radio report.

**Lebanese Comments, Contacts --** Lebanon will not sign a unilateral peace treaty with Israel and if an Israeli withdrawal cannot be secured by political means, Lebanon will soon form a "combatant national unity" designed to terminate the occupation, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared in a MONDAY MORNING interview reported by Beirut radio. Indicating that he has withdrawn his resignation, Al-Wazzan said the matter is considered ended.

In another development, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt met with Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil in an attempt to surmount obstacles between the Socialists and Phalangists, according to statements by both men cited by Beirut radio after the meeting. In a Voice of Lebanon radio interview, Al-Jumayyil said he hopes the talks with Junblatt, which were the first for 8 years, will dispel the atmosphere of anxiety and fear in the mountains.

Junblatt subsequently left for Damascus for talks with Syrian officials and then visited Jordanian King Husayn in Amman, according to the Voice of Palestine and Amman radios.

**Cease-Fire, Military Situation --** Beirut was relatively calm over the weekend despite intermittent shelling and sniping, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reports. The IDF spokesman accused the "terrorists" and the Syrians of violating the cease-fire and warned that the IDF will not tolerate such activity forever without reacting, Jerusalem television noted. Meanwhile, the Voice of Lebanon said Soviet experts have inspected Syrian equipment in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

**Nicosia Nonaligned Meeting --** The Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau conference held in Nicosia adopted a communique that called for the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive sanctions on Israel until it implements UN decisions and resolutions on Palestine, Nicosia radio reported. The communique also called for the nonaligned to impose sanctions on Israel; to hold an emergency session of the General Assembly before the end of August to study the Lebanese crisis; and for the United States to revise its policy on the issue. In the closing address to the meeting carried by Nicosia television, Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis read a portion of the action program adopted by the nonaligned countries which, among other things, established an eight-member ministerial committee on the Palestinian problem to visit Lebanon and to keep in contact with the United Nations. The program called for a declaration supporting the Palestinians and PLO to be submitted to the upcoming Baghdad nonaligned meeting, and messages were sent to the presidents of Lebanon and Syria and the head of the PLO.

In a speech to the meeting reported by Damascus radio, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam called for a total, worldwide boycott of Israel, a UN resolution canceling its acceptance of Israel and an international trial of its leaders.

#### Egypt

Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha issued a 17 July decree releasing 453 detainees imprisoned under the emergency law, MENA reported. Those freed included the father of President Anwar as-Sadat's killer, Khalid al-Islambuli.

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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PLO OFFICIAL ON U.S. PARTICIPATION IN FORCE

JN181618 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] PLO representative in West Germany 'Abdallah Iفرانجي, recently appointed PLO representative in Vienna, today said the PLO does not object to U.S. participation in an international force under UN control to supervise a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

Answering a question on a possible recognition of the PLO by Washington, Iفرانجي said: If the United States wants to follow an intelligent policy it should recognize the PLO. On another level, Iفرانجي asserted that the PLO is still strong militarily and that it currently enjoys more political power than at any time in the past.

SALAH KHALAF DENIES 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD

NC190722 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has stressed the joint forces' determination to remain steadfast and fight the Zionist invasion forces that are besieging Beirut [and attempting] to force the Palestinian fighters to surrender and lay down their arms. He said: We are determined to adhere to our stand and to fight for it. He explained that the flexibility the Palestinian leadership has shown has been for the sake of the nationalist Lebanese people.

Abu Iyad added: We realize Israel possesses the most modern and sophisticated U.S. weaponry -- aircraft, warships, tanks and missiles. However, we have faith and men ready to remain steadfast or be martyred.

Abu Iyad strongly denied that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] recently sent a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad requesting that Syria accept the Palestinian leaders and forces. He said: Our decision is not to send any message to any party. He accused U.S. envoy Philip Habib of complete alignment with the Zionist enemy and of seeking a settlement based on evacuating the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon.

Abu Iyad stressed that the aim of the Israelis is to strike at and end the Palestinian question as a whole and to establish autonomy. Our decision, however, is to remain steadfast and reject defeat.

KHALAF DENIES PLO REQUESTED TRANSFER TO SYRIA

JN181602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad [Fatah Central Committee member], has denied the PLO leadership asked Syria to accept the Palestinian leaders and fighters and said this news report is completely false. He added that there is coordination between Syria and the Palestinian Resistance and that the Resistance has one alternative, namely, to remain steadfast, fight and refuse to accept less than the minimum demands defined by the Palestinian paper.

KHALAF: ONLY REMAINING CHOICE TO STAND FAST

LD181146 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, July 18 (KUNA) -- A prominent Palestinian leader was quoted Sunday as saying that the only choice left for the Palestinian Resistance is to stand fast and fight the invading Israeli troops and to refrain from giving concessions other than those contained in the Palestinian proposals for ending the Israeli siege on Beirut.

In an interview with the daily AR-RAY'Y AL-'AMM newspaper, Central Committee member of the mainstream Al-Fatah movement Salah Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, said the present negotiations conducted by the U.S. envoy Philip Habib with the Lebanese officials "under Israeli diktat aimed at stealing the victories of our heroes in their battle against the massive U.S.-equipped invading Israeli army." He reiterated that the PLO would not give any concession to end the Lebanese crisis and would instead stick to its three-point plan in this respect which calls for the deployment of a U.N. peace-keeping force to supervise disengagement of the Israeli and Palestinian forces, the Israeli troops should withdraw for at least five miles away from Beirut and open the Damascus road and that the Palestinian guerrillas withdraw to the refugees camps near the capital. Khalaf reaffirmed that the Lebanese Government [word indistinct] authority with the PLO could negotiate to regulate presence of the Palestinian fighters in that Arab country.

The Palestinian official repeated accusations charging Habib with complete partiality with the Israelis and his insistence on humiliating proposals despite the flexible attitude of the PLO. He also attacked the Lebanese President Elias Sarkis for his "collaboration" with the Israeli occupiers and the Phalange Party and his failure to press for withdrawal of Israeli troops instead of his calling for the evacuation of the Palestinians.

Khalaf said that the Arab governments were "enjoying seeing us being butchered in Lebanon. But I tell them that we shall emerge victorious out of this period and shall make them pay for their indifferent stands."

He said that the aim of the Israeli invasion was to force the PLO to sign the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements and to initiate [words indistinct] with the U.S. to reach a settlement in the shape of notorious self-rule for the Palestinians. "Those who believe that we would be exterminated if we scatter all over the world are mistaken. [Words indistinct] people and a revolution is to stick to our guns and fight. Those who think that we are prepared to give political concessions are under illusions and those who are tired of continuing the struggle should leave the battlefield," he concluded.

'ABD RABBUH MAKES STATEMENT ON U.S.-ARAB TALKS

JN181304 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Monte Carlo radio Damascus correspondent Louis Faris dispatch]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus for Washington this morning for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. State Department officials on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This visit is result of a decision made by the six-member committee stemming from the recent Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis. The talks will also be attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

On the occasion of these talks, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the information office, made a statement in which he said the Americans must understand that the issue under discussion for settling the Lebanese problem is that of lifting the siege imposed on Beirut, and the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and not the Palestinian withdrawal. He added that the Resistance will relinquish neither the Palestinian people's rights in the refugee camps nor its political and military presence in Lebanon. The real solution to this issue is the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland and the establishment of their independent state on Palestinian soil.

'Abd Rabbuh said the United States is seeking to divert attention from the basic issue in the Lebanese problem -- that of Israel's withdrawal -- and is using blackmail and threats through brandishing the possibility of Israel's invasion of Beirut. He also added that the Americans and the Israelis are very well aware that Beirut is a stronghold that cannot be invaded. They also know that any attempt of this kind will only lead to crushing the Israeli forces and doubling Israeli casualties. He said they must also realize that an attack against Beirut will mean a comprehensive explosion of the situation in Lebanon. The Resistance is confident that the USSR will not permit the Israeli invaders to achieve their objectives against the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces or against Syria.

'Abd Rabbuh said the Resistance views the talks that will be held between the Arab delegation and the U.S. President in Washington on Tuesday in light of these bases. He concluded that the Resistance and the Palestinian people will not leave Beirut and Lebanon unless they can go to their homeland and their independent state. He said they will not lay down arms or agree to an unarmed Palestinian presence, because this will ease the course for the United States and its allies to peddle the autonomy schemes.

'ABD RABBUH ON LEBANESE, SYRIAN SUPPORT

JN162319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Information and Culture Department, has praised the heroic cohesion and common destiny uniting Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the role of this revolutionary cohesion in confronting the savage Zionist invasion of Lebanon. In an interview with Syrian television tonight, 'Abd Rabbuh said Palestinian revolutionaries, Syrian soldiers and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement fighters continue to make daily sacrifices and inflict losses of life and equipment on the Zionist enemy.

'Abd Rabbuh said hundreds of fedayeen are carrying out daring, heroic operations behind enemy lines in the south and all other Lebanese areas under the occupation of the Zionist invasion forces. He pointed out that the fedayeen in those areas are getting support and assistance from Lebanese Arab citizens. He said the relationship between fedayeen action and the Lebanese Arab people in the occupied areas is good, and is based on mutual cooperation against the common enemy.

'Abd Rabbuh asserted that the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist cohesion has proved that steadfastness alone can repulse the aggression and deter the aggressors. He praised the ties of common struggle between the Palestinian Revolution and the friends of the Arab cause throughout the world, especially the socialist bloc countries headed by the friendly USSR, which has stood and is still standing by our just cause.

FARUQ QADDUMI COMMENTS ON 'IRANIAN AGGRESSION'

JN161840 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The PLO's Faruq Qaddumi has indicated that the Iranian aggression has had a negative impact on the prevailing conditions in Lebanon, stressing that the Zionist enemy will grasp this opportunity to complete the war it is launching in Lebanon.

QADDUMI LAUDS FRENCH STAND ON PALESTINIANS

NC172256 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1945 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has said the Palestinian people highly appreciate the French stand on the Palestinian cause. He added that France has adopted an initiative to support the PLO and submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council linking the Lebanese crisis with the Palestinian cause. He said this makes one believe that the French Government will support the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

CHEDLI KLIBI MEETS WITH ENVOYS ON IRANIAN ATTACK

LD161644 Tunis TAP in French 1351 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, 16 Jul (TAP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is very concerned about the Iranian attack against Iraqi territory and has been following the developments in this dangerous situation since its inception.

The secretary general has had numerous contacts with a number of governments and has received the permanent representatives of Iraq, Algeria and Syria attached to the league, as well as the ambassadors of the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Turkey and Pakistan, and the charges d'affaires of the Soviet Union and the FRG.

Mr Chedli Klibi, according to a well-informed source at the league's General Secretariat, examined with these various representatives the grave danger caused by the Iranian attack on the territory of a member state of the Arab League, declaring the need for ending this aggression launched by the Iranian forces, while Iraq had clearly demonstrated its peaceful intentions by withdrawing all its troops from Iranian territory and by expressing the wish to normalize its relations with its neighbor.

The Arab League secretary general, it is noted, further stressed that the current situation obliges all states to work toward defending peace within the framework of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two sides. To this end he has addressed an urgent appeal to the leaders of those states who can bring their influence to bear on the events, stressing in particular the important role to be played by the United States and the USSR, in whose interest it is to take all measures necessary to stop this war.

With regard to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, Mr Klibi -- in a message of good wishes addressed to French President Francois Mitterrand on France's national holiday -- praised the French attitude toward the conflict in the Middle East. "By adopting a position in favor of a just peace in the Middle East, by condemning the aggression against Lebanon and by supporting the rights of the Palestinian people, you have strikingly reaffirmed France's fidelity to the noble values associated with 14 July," he said.

For his part, Pope John Paul II will continue "to do everything to assist the Lebanese population afflicted by the war and to demand insistently the definitive cessation of fighting," according to a message transmitted by Cardinal Casaroli to Chedli Klibi in reply to a telegram the latter addressed to his holiness the pope the day after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

KUWAITPRIME MINISTER ADVOCATES ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

LD180816 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 18 Jul (KUNA) -- In press statements published here today, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait, stressed the necessity of holding an Arab summit conference to discuss the Middle East situation in light of the recent developments.

In statements published by the Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH he said the proposed summit conference, were it to be convened, should discuss the political changes that have emerged since the Fes summit, which produced no results.

Shaykh Sa'd said that at present "an Arab capital is under siege and areas of tension exist throughout the length and breadth of the Middle East -- tension caused at least in part by the Middle East crisis." He said: "I do not consider myself mistaken in saying the Middle East crisis is part of or intertwined with some of the tense issues in many regions. Hence, a meeting at the Arab leaders' level has become very necessary, since the issue, as I have stated it, is not disputes among rulers but the fate of people."

Shaykh Sa'd stressed that the Arab summit conference would seek to project the minimum limit of Arab solidarity needed in the face of the problems confronting the Arab homeland." He explained that the issue "is not disputes among rulers so much as an issue of peoples who want to preserve their homelands, sovereignty and stability. In my belief now is a suitable time to convene the summit conference, even in this atmosphere of disputes." The Kuwaiti heir apparent said: "I feel we must hold the summit conference as quickly as possible. The dangers surrounding many parts of the Arab homeland are caused by estrangement and we should remove this cause." He added that the Kuwaiti internal front "is strong and cohesive" and that its strength [word indistinct] repulse external danger that could threaten it.

He said: "Kuwait as an independent state is not endangered because it maintains international relations with everyone and has the power to defend itself. This keeps it away from any external dangers." He pointed out that the GCC states "have achieved good coordination among themselves, coordination that shows true fraternity and that these states covet their complete national independence and will deter dangers to themselves, singularly or collectively."

IRAQ'S RAMADAN DELIVERS MESSAGE TO AMIR

LD181012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jul (KUNA) -- First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, visiting envoy of the president of Iraq, met here today with Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and handed him a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. It has been officially announced only that the Iraqi message is connected "with current Arab conditions."

No official information is immediately available on what was discussed at the meeting. Ramadan arrived here earlier today from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where he handed King Fahd a similar message from President Husayn.

SAUDI ARABIAIRAQI OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON VISIT 17 JULY

LD171554 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 17 Jul (SPA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, arrived in Jidda this afternoon on a brief visit to the kingdom. Upon arrival he was met by the amir of the Mecca region, His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the Iraqi ambassador to the kingdom, Shafiq ad-Darraji; and a number of officials.

Before leaving Baghdad for the kingdom and Kuwait, Taha Yasin Ramadan stated that his visit was related to the nature of relations between Iraq and the kingdom and Kuwait, and matters concerning the Arab nation that require deliberation, especially since the Arab nation is passing through a critical phase that requires more discussions in order to escape the conspiracies formulated against it by its enemies.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN JIDDA

JN181853 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 18 Jul (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife arrived here from Alexandria this afternoon at the end of a private visit to Egypt. The amir of Mecca, Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, headed the welcoming party at Jidda airport. President Numayri left An-Nuzhah airport in Egypt at 1300 today, where he was seen off by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials.

Before leaving Alexandria, President Numayri said that during his stay in Saudi Arabia for a minor pilgrimage he will exchange views with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Saudi officials on events in the Arab and international arenas.

President Numayri said President Husni Mubarak's initiative calling for the unification of the Arab nation does not need to be restated and that the Arab nation at present needs a big and mature move.

President Numayri will attend a Ramadan banquet this evening in Mecca given by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Following his talks with King Fahd, President Numayri will perform the minor pilgrimage and will return to Khartoum tomorrow.

Meets With King Fahd

LD181956 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Mecca, 18 Jul (SPA) -- His Majesty Fahd ibn 'abd al-'Aziz received Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at his residence in Mecca this afternoon. After dinner his majesty and the Sudanese president held a meeting that was attended by his Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, and Mr 'Abd al-Latif al-Dahab, Sudanese ambassador to the kingdom.

Make Statement to SUNA

JN191128 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 19 Jul (SUNA) -- President Numayri has said the talks he held with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz were successful and dealt with issues concerning the Arab region, the Middle East and the Iraq-Iran war.

In a statement to SUNA following his meeting with King Fahd, President Numayri said the two sides agreed on the viewpoints and assessment of the submitted issues. He added that the talks dealt in detail with the ongoing events in Lebanon and the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

President Numayri said he understood the major role played by Saudi Arabia to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and the kingdom's relentless efforts to save the Lebanese and Palestinian people from the disgrace of being under Israeli control. President Numayri said King Fahd told him that he hoped the Saudi mission would be accomplished soon. He said that Israel's attempts to annihilate and destroy the Palestinian people continue; however, we hope that with God's help victory will be on the side of the Palestinian people.

#### Departs 19 July

LD190950 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0922 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 19 Jul (SPA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri left Jidda this morning for his country following a short visit to the kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and performed the short pilgrimage.

#### PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES 17 JULY

GF171357 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq arrived in Jidda at 1330 today for a visit to the kingdom to make 'Umrah pilgrimage and to visit the noble prophet's mosque to offer prayer there. He was received at the airport by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, prince of Mecca district; 'Abd al-'Aziz Juqdar, chief of royal protocol in Jidda; Najim Saqeb Khan, Pakistan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and a number of officials.

#### Meets With King Fahd

LD171924 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Holy Mecca, 17 Jul (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his residence in holy Mecca [words indistinct] Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan.

Following the breaking of fast, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Pakistani president. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn Abd 'al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and the inspector general; and on the Pakistani side by Najim Saqeb Khan, Pakistan's ambassador to the kingdom.

#### PRINCE TALAL COMMENTS ON GULF WAR, LEBANON

AU161146 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Gerhard Bitzan on interview with Prince Talal ibn 'abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud in Vienna -- date not given]

[Text] Vienna -- Saudi Arabian Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, a brother of King Fahd, does not rule out the possibility that the Soviet Union is behind Iran's thrust into Iraq. "Certain countries in quite different ideological camps have always supported Iran, such as Syria and Israel. Hence, it is not unlikely that the Soviet Union, too, supports it," Prince Talal declared, stressing that Saudi Arabia condemns the invasion.

"Although the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an Islamic state, there are extremist forces everywhere," he said, adding that the spark of the Islamic revolution could naturally set off these forces in the Gulf region. Thus there certainly does exist a threat to the Gulf states.

Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State-Designate Shultz's demand that the Palestinians be included in talks, Talal said he hoped that this statement was sincere and thus constituted a certain change in U.S. policy. "One should not believe that one could annihilate the PLO. Even if some Palestinians are killed, the PLO will survive."

Prince Talal is president of the "Arab Gulf program" for UN development organizations and is special emissary for UNICEF which only recently was granted a \$40 million subsidy by the "Gulf program." UNICEF is also especially supporting the victims of the Lebanon war, Talal said, and appealed to the West not to confine itself to rendering humanitarian aid to Lebanon but also to more strongly support the rights of the Palestinians. Through his personal good relations UNICEF is now able to get all aid shipments flown to Damascus actually into west Beirut.

He said he realized the Arabs must make a joint effort to help the brothers in Lebanon, and stressed that Riyadh had done everything it could from the very beginning. "We are known for helping without many words. We were taught that by our father 'Abd al-'Aziz."

On Thursday evening Talal met with Chancellor Kreisky, whose position, he said, he "genuinely appreciates." Before the meeting, the Prince said he wanted to hear Kreisky's advice and opinion about Lebanon. Talal had come to Vienna to attend the concluding session of the UN committee for the handicapped.

#### RADIO COMMENTS ON SHULTZ ATTITUDE TO PALESTINIANS

LD161550 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The statements of the new U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, on the Palestinian right to set up their own state and participate in any future talks on a Middle East settlement have aroused clear interest among political observers, who considered them significant. Some pointed out that Shultz did not deviate from the general lines of U.S. policy on the Middle East. The new U.S. secretary of state announced before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Palestine problem is the essence of the Middle East situation and that it should be solved immediately, taking into consideration the legitimate needs of the Palestinian people. He also condemned the Israeli settlement policy on Arab land and the expulsion of the mayors of the occupied West Bank. He said he hates to see individuals who were elected as mayors being dismissed from their positions, and also expressed his desire to maintain and (?promote) Arab-American relations.

These statements were in harmony with the ones made by Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he called for a PLO role in any talks on the Middle East. Further, the statements by American officials coincided with the call by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, for a direct dialogue between the United States and the PLO. There is no doubt that the statements by the new U.S. secretary of state are a step forward in U.S. foreign policy which he may pursue in the Middle East. It seems that American public opinion is at present more aware of the need to find a solution to the Palestinian people's problem and to enable them to set up their state on their national soil now that the real Zionist attitude to this people has been exposed, in light of the genocidal war Israel has been waging since its occupation of the Arab territories and its current ugly war being waged in Lebanon.

Observers in Arab capitals welcomed the statements by the new U.S. secretary of state, but at the same time they warned that the Zionist lobby in the United States has embarked on a rabid campaign over the statements of George Shultz. In any event, the Arab nation expects to see the United States shoulder its responsibilities toward Israel's invasion of Lebanon from the premise of right and justice and to play a more positive role toward the Middle East problem as a whole instead of using its veto.

PDRY

ZAKI 'ABBAS, SALAH KHALAF ARRIVE WITH 'MARTYRS'

EA171524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers, has received a message from his brother, Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestine Revolution. The message was conveyed to him by Brothers Zaki 'Abbas and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], members of the Revolutionary Council of the Fatah movement, who arrived in Aden from Lebanon. With them were Yemeni martyrs who were martyred in the ranks of the Palestinian strugglers defending the Palestine Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received Brothers Zaki 'Abbas and Abu Iyad in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat, and heard from them a detailed report on the latest developments of the situation in Beirut.

The Palestinian delegation expressed its appreciation for the bravery of the Yemeni fighters who, together with their brother Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers, set the most splendid examples of heroism and sacrifice.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRC, VIEWS VISIT

GF161917 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr returned to San'a' today after leading an Arab League delegation on a visit to the PRC.

The minister said the visit, on which the Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs and the PLO representative to the Arab League participated, was successful in that it found an understanding of the Arab view by the PRC leadership and a readiness to cooperation with the Arab nation to counter the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Israeli attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people, noting that the delegation expressed to the PRC officials the Arab nation's appreciation for the PRC's positive stand on Arab issues. He said the PRC officials expressed the conviction that Arab solidarity is the main factor in changing the situation to favor the Arab nation.

In conclusion, the foreign minister lauded the PRC's stand in support of Arab issues, mainly the Palestinian issue.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON URGENT U.S.-EGYPTIAN TALKS

GF170918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM today stresses that intensive contacts have begun between Egypt and the United States to discuss the serious situation that the region is facing and to specify the role that Washington can play in order to contain the crisis and conflicts in the region that erupted at the same time. The paper says Egypt has received sufficient reports on these developments, the foremost of which are the Lebanese crisis, the Palestinian problem, Philip Habib's mission, the recent results of the battles between Ethiopia and Somalia within Somali borders, and the military situation in Basra following the Iranian intervention and crossing of Iraq borders.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received a detailed message from Walter Stoessel, U.S. acting secretary of state, during his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton in Cairo the day before yesterday. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the message of the U.S. acting secretary of state dealt with three main topics: first, the Lebanese crisis, the Palestinian question, Philip Habib's mission in Beirut, and the U.S. view of the situation in Lebanon and the entire region; second, the situation in the Horn of Africa and details of the military situation there in view of incoming reports on the war that is taking place between Ethiopia and Somalia and the U.S. stand on this war; third, the Iraqi-Iranian war, its developments and the opinion of the United States on it.

AL-AHRAM said the United States explained that, despite its complete neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian war, it fears something may take place and affect the flow of oil or change the existing policy in that region and that it is prepared to listen to the opinions and analyses of the region's states, their view of the dimensions of this conflict and their conception of the role the United States can play.

The paper also carries a statement by an Egyptian official source who said Egypt stresses the necessity of a collective Arab move to contain these conflicts at this very crucial stage. The source added that President Mubarak's call for a summit meeting confirms that Cairo is seeking to push the situation in a positive direction so that these conflicts will not have the opportunity to explode in a manner that will endanger the security of the region's states or undermine the interests of their peoples.

The source affirmed at the same time that Egypt's concentration on the necessity to lift the siege of Beirut and to avoid exposing the Palestinian Resistance to any threats does not prevent it from playing an active and effective role in order to contain the Ethiopian-Somali conflict and prevent Iran from crossing the Iraqi borders while appealing to both states to stop their fight which has continued for more than 23 months and is about to become 2 years old.

In the meanwhile, the source added, while Egypt is following Philip Habib's mission in Beirut and as it is making its contacts with the PLO, it is not attempting to hinder this mission. It is playing its role in order to explain the PLO's point of view and to defend its interests and prevent the banishment of the Palestinian people.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with the U.S. ambassador on Wednesday as soon as Iran crossed the Iraqi border in the wake of the eruption of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. He told the ambassador that it was important for the United States to play its role in order to prevent the region being exposed to new confrontations.

AL-AHRAM said that President Husni Mubarak's reply to the message he received on 11 July from U.S. President Reagan is being prepared.

'ALI TO SEND MESSAGES TO SHULTZ, SHAMIR

GF171647 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Egypt is continuing its contacts to face the developments in the Middle East situation. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said he will send a message tomorrow to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz dealing with Egypt's view of the dangers being posed to the Middle East as a result of the continued Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the need to stop bloodshed and Egypt's view on the Iranian invasion of Iraq and its impact on the Gulf region. The message will also deal with developments in the Horn of Africa following the fighting which broke out between Somalia and Ethiopia and the need to prevent an escalation of the situation so that stability can be achieved in the Middle East.

The Egyptian ambassador in Washington will convey Kamal Hasan 'Ali's message to the U.S. secretary of state.

Furthermore, Kamal Hasan 'Ali will send a message to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in reply to his message. The message will deal with the repercussions of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on the peace process and on the Middle East situation.

More on Message to Shamir

GF181720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo 18 Jul (MENA) -- Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason has received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's message to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in reply to the message Shamir sent nearly 2 weeks ago.

The message was conveyed to the Israeli ambassador by Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

It has been learned that the message condemns the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and calls for immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. It also points out that the invasion is a blow to the peace efforts in the Middle East.

In his message to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Shamir attempted to justify the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

AMBASSADOR GHURBAL-SHULTZ MEETING 'FRUITFUL'

GF181738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1558 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Jul (MENA) -- George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, received Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Egyptian ambassador in Washington, this afternoon. Dr Ghurbal acquainted the U.S. secretary of state with Egypt's view on developments in the Middle East.

After the meeting, the Egyptian ambassador said his meeting with Shultz was fruitful and they exchanged views on all the developments in the region. He noted that the U.S. secretary of state listened attentively to Egypt's point of view.

The U.S. secretary of state's meeting with the Egyptian ambassador is the first of its kind since he assumed his duties on Friday.

MUBARAK, POLITICAL GROUP MEET ON CURRENT ISSUES

GF181523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Alexandria, 18 Jul (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak meet this afternoon with a political group in Alexandria.

The meeting was attended by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister; Dr Sufi Abu Talib, chairman of the People's Assembly; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Council; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, defense and war production minister; Hasan Abu Basha, interior minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs.

After the meeting, which lasted for nearly 90 minutes, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the meeting dealt with the Lebanese crisis and the Iraqi-Iranian war. It also reviewed the Franco-Egyptian efforts at the United Nations, the current contacts being held between the Egyptian representative to the United Nations and the PLO representative and the current contacts between the Egyptian ambassador in Washington and the U.S. administration on the Franco-Egyptian draft resolution. The meeting also dealt with U.S. President Reagan's message to President Husni Mubarak and President Mubarak's reply to this message.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the meeting reviewed the consultations with the United States and the Egyptian views on stopping the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and checking the deteriorating situation in the region in order to preserve stability.

In reply to a question on the recommendations which the Nonaligned Movement countries announced in Cyprus yesterday regarding severing relations with Israel, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he has no available information on this issue.

On the expected upcoming visit by King Husayn of Jordan to Egypt, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said he has no information about this subject, but there is a dialogue between Egypt and Jordan and this is known.

In reply to a question on when President Mubarak will reply to President Reagan's message, Kamal Hasan said it is scheduled to be made within 2 days.

On his reply to the message from Walter Stoessel, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and to the message from Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Kamal Hasan said his reply to Stoessel's message will be sent tomorrow and that the reply to the Israeli foreign minister's message will be conveyed through the Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv.

Answering a question on the Arab countries' stand on the Arab summit which President Mubarak called for, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt has received limited replies from some Arab countries like Jordan and Sudan and Egypt is still waiting for more replies.

On the venue of the conference, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said President Mubarak said he is ready to go anywhere.

'ALI: INVASION AFFECTS RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

GF180935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0844 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that any Israeli aggression against any Arab state affects negatively the relations that have continued between Egypt and Israel since the start of the peace process. He said this does not contradict the existence of the peace treaty and Egypt's commitment to it. He added that Egypt realizes its Arab affiliation and commitment.

In a statement made to the weekly magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, which will be issued tomorrow, Monday, the Egyptian minister said Egypt denounced the Israeli aggression and held contacts at the highest levels with concerned and influential parties in order to contain the situation and prevent its deterioration.

He indicated that relations between Egypt and Israel have actually been influenced by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

He said the withdrawal of the ambassador from Tel Aviv cannot be a positive matter. We want to continue a dialogue and maintain all channels of communication in order to inform the Israeli political leadership of our views through the appropriate representation.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed the hope that the settlement which Washington is planning for will be a comprehensive, just and final one to safeguard the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination.

The Egyptian minister stressed that the Camp David formula continues to remain the only formula which binds Israel. He said the part concerning the Egyptian-Israeli treaty has been implemented. As for the autonomy talks, they have stalled for more than one reason such as Israel's failure to show the necessary flexibility for achieving full autonomy in the west Bank and the Gaza Strip and also its failure to take measures for building trust, which if carried out would have attracted the Palestinians and the moderate Arab countries to the peace process.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that despite the fact that the USSR, as a superpower, could have played an influential role in the Lebanese events, it believes its negativism serves its interests whether in the region or on the level of its relations with the United States. Perhaps domestic considerations too have imposed the adoption of such a stand by the USSR.

Concluding his statement, he said the objectives of the Egyptian moves since the beginning of the Lebanese events aim at achieving a just peace through negotiation, breaking the siege imposed on west Beirut and reaching a settlement that will achieve Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and safeguard Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity.

#### SUDANESE PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CONCLUDES VISIT

##### Praises Call for Arab Summit

GF171742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has described the call which President Mubarak made to the Arab leaders to hold an Arab summit as "serious and practical." He said the call is the last chance for the Arab leaders to (?meet) and put forward a unified Arab strategy on which they all agree. In a statement which he made today after his visit to the [name indistinct] project in Egypt, Numayri affirmed that it is high time for the Arabs to meet and unite.

##### Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF181314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Alexandria, 18 Jul (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri left Alexandria for Saudi Arabia this afternoon following a v'sit to Egypt which lasted for about 2 weeks during which he held talks with President Husni Mubarak on Arab and African issues and bilateral relations.

President Numayri was seen off at the An-Nuzhah Airport in Alexandria by President Husni Mubarak; Dr Fu'ad Muhiy ad-Din, prime minister; Dr Sufi Abu Talib, People's Assembly speaker; Dr Subhi 'Abd Al-Hakim, Consultative Council Speaker; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production; Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs; and Maj Gen Fawzi Mu'adh, governor of Alexandria.

Before departing Alexandria, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri said during his visit to Saudi Arabia, which will last for 2 days, he will hold talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the current Arab and international situation and will perform the lesser pilgrimage.

In reply to a question on whether his visit to Saudi Arabia will complement President Husni Mubarak's call for an Arab summit, President Numayri said: President Mubarak's initiative does not require a completed action at this early stage, but only requires a comprehensive and conscious move.

#### Cables Mubarak on Departure

NC182235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 18 JUL (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following cable from Ja'far Numayri, the Sudanese president, at the end of his private visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt:

His Excellency Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

It pleases us, as we leave our second country after a private visit, to express to Your Excellency and to all the brothers in the northern part of [the Nile] Valley our thanks for the sincere welcome and the Arab generosity we received. On this occasion we would also like to affirm to Your Excellency that we will spare no effort for the sake of implementing our peoples' joint goals, the unity of Arab ranks, and supporting the Arab issue, which has become a cause for anxiety that haunts all those eager to protect our Arab nation's interests.

Under your leadership, the Egyptian Government has been, during the conspiracies against the area, active and serious in resolving the problems through logic and reason, which we are in dire need of at this time.

Please accept, Your Excellency dear brother, our best wishes that you will always enjoy more progress, well-being and prosperity. With the best of my fraternal appreciation.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following reply cable to President Numayri:

With the spirit of brotherhood I received your kind cable which you sent to me as you and the delegation accompanying you were leaving your second country in the northern part of [the Nile] Valley after you concluded your private visit. I am convinced, my dear brother, that the discussions we held in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and frankness and within the framework of the policy of dialogue and consultations which governs our relations, will have positive results in strengthening the fraternal relations between our two peoples in a manner that will serve their joint interests and the well-being of the Arab and African peoples.

While I am sending you, dear brother, my thanks and deep appreciation for the true feelings and sincere wishes you expressed toward me and your people in Egypt and their government, I would like to say on this occasion that the time has come, in light of these conspiracies against our Arab nation, that a concentrated Arab move is needed to guarantee the return of the initiative to the Arab side and to enter the coming battle with a clear vision and strength of will in order to successfully pass through this delicate stage in our history. This will help us to begin a new stage of joint Arab action to face the problems and the requirements of the age.

Your Excellency, please accept my sincere greetings and wishes that you will always enjoy good health and happiness and that our people in the southern [part of the Nile] Valley will continue to progress and advance under your leadership.

RAMADAN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT

JN171505 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad today on a visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan said the aim of the visit is to discuss issues of mutual interest to Iraq and the two fraternal countries and pan-Arab interests. He said the Arab nation is passing through a delicate stage that demands further consultations to avoid the catastrophes that may result from the conspiracies by the Arab nation's enemies.

The first deputy prime minister said the visit is linked with the nature of bilateral relations between Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which demands consultations on issues concerning the Arab nation.

Ramadan is accompanied by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Returns 18 July

JN181530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, returned here this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi official said he met with the Saudi monarch, King Fahd, in holy Mecca and discussed with him, in a sincere, brotherly and cordial atmosphere, bilateral relations, developments in the Arab region, the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

Ramadan said that during the meeting the two sides stressed the importance of Arab coordination and solidarity to enable our Arab nation to confront the conspiracies aimed at its future and dignity.

The Iraqi official asserted that the Saudi king reiterated his denunciation of the Iranian regime's stand, which refuses to respond to peace calls for a cease-fire and does not adhere to the Security Council resolution in this regard. Taha Yasin Ramadan said he met with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah this morning and discussed with him, in a brotherly and friendly atmosphere, bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan said that during the meeting the two sides stressed the need for realizing the gravity of the conspiracies being hatched against our Arab nation, and the need to adopt practical and united stands to foil all forms of aggression against it.

Ramadan indicated that these stands will be sufficient for the Arabs to face up to the level of responsibility to protect the Arab nation from its enemies' evils and dangers.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister was accompanied on his visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs.

AFP: USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY MAY BE ANNULLED

OW170925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 17 (AFP) -- Iraq may annul its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union unless Moscow abides by its commitments in the light of Iran's invasion of Iraq, the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR wrote today quoting diplomats here.

The 15-year treaty was signed in 1972, but Iraqi-Soviet relations which were already cool before the Iran-Iraq war began in September 1980, have further deteriorated since over Moscow's refusal to supply Iraq with arms.

Article Eight of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty says that in the event of a threat to either country, the two sides would "immediately contact each other with the aim of coordinating their positions in the interests of removing the threat or restoring peace".

'MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS' PROTEST IRANIAN INVASION

JN161224 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) -- For the second day, the Iraqi masses staged massive demonstrations in various governorates against the racist Iranian aggression and the attempt to desecrate Iraqi soil.

The angry masses asserted in their demonstrations their determination to continue the struggle and confrontation against the Iranian aggression with great capability and in conjunction with our valiant armed forces.

The masses renewed the pledge to actively crush and destroy any new Iranian attempt against our historic achievements. The masses praised the valor of Iraqi soldiers who are lying in wait for the Iranian enemy east of Basra.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN ARMED FORCES INVASION

## Correspondents Visit Battlefront

JN161203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Basra, 16 Jul (INA) -- A large number of Arab and foreign press and news agency correspondents today saw the bodies of thousands of Iranians and scores of burned tanks and vehicles scattered over the field of the last 2 days' battle east of Basra.

The correspondents spent several hours inspecting the Iranian enemy's large losses as a result of its aggression against Iraq's international border. They met with Iraqi officers and soldiers who took part in the recent battle. These officers and soldiers emphasized their readiness to defeat any new Iranian aggression.

They also visited Iranian POW assembly points in Basra and became acquainted with the good treatment they are receiving from Iraqi soldiers.

In interviews with Iranian POW's, the correspondents were briefed on the oppressive practices the Tehran regime used to force them to leave for the battlefront.

## Communique No 777

JN161715 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1634 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Communique No 777 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

After completing the purge of our homeland of the forces of the Khomeyni clique which attempted to invade our territory, our heroic forces continued their operations in the various sectors to destroy the remnants of the enemy forces which took part in the treacherous aggression against the soil of great Iraq. Our forces in other sectors clashed with those enemy forces which attempted to approach their positions. The results were as follows:

1. Our brave units continued to pound enemy units facing our positions in the southern sector, east of Basra, killing 230 Iranians. They destroyed 1 helicopter, 11 tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, 2 guns, one of which was 175-mm, and captured a number of serviceable armored personnel carriers.
2. Our brave units in the central sector of the front clashed with enemy units that attempted to approach their positions, pounded them with various weapons and killed or wounded a number of them.
3. One of our units east of At-Tib village in the Maysan sector pounded an enemy force that attempted to approach its positions and killed 39 and wounded a number of others.
4. During a dogfight between our planes and enemy planes at 0710, an enemy plane was shot down in the Iranian region of Ilam in the central sector of the front. The plane was seen exploding in midair. All our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 269 dead; a number of wounded; 2 planes, one a fighter and the other a helicopter; 11 tanks; 5 armored personnel carriers; 2 guns, one of which is of 175-mm, destroyed; and a number of serviceable armored troop carries captured.

5. Today, the enemy shelled residential areas and economic and vital installations in Khaniqin causing damage and losses. We repeat our warning to the Iranian enemy that its continued shelling of our cities and economic installations will be firmly and forcefully answered.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 July 1982

Spokesman on Iranian Losses

JN161928 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Known enemy losses as a result of its treacherous aggression against the sacred soil of our country on 13-15 July, which have been counted to date by the competent authorities, are: 6,070 dead; a great number of POW's, among whom are a number of high-ranking officers; 108 tanks, 41 armored personnel carriers, 46 vehicles, 10 guns, 25 excavators destroyed; and 39 Chieftain and T-55 tanks, 22 armored personnel carriers, and a great quantity of various weapons and equipment captured, all in serviceable condition. The above enemy losses include those in our previous statements.

## Communique No 778

JN170923 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0855 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Communique No 778 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In the wake of the devastating failure that the suspect Khomeyni regime sustained from its attack on the night of 13-14 July against lofty Iraqi and the splendid and successful reply by our valiant forces which fully crushed the invading forces and purged the homeland of these forces, in wake of this humiliating defeat and to cover up for it after it turned into a military and political catastrophe for the Khomeyni regime, which has pinned many hopes on its empty dreams and its evil designs against Iraq, this regime once again tried to attack our units in the Basra sector on the night of 16-17 July in the same area where the battles had taken place during the past days with the purpose of damaging Iraqi territory.

As was the case during the two previous attempts and within the framework of an ironclad plan, our armed forces allowed the attacking force of the Khomeyni clique to advance a certain distance inside Iraq with the objective of encircling and destroying them. The forces of the suspect regime fell into the trap last night and our forces besieged them.

Since the early hours of this morning, our forces began their well-prepared counterattack and began to deal them deadly blows with all kinds of weapons. At the time of this communique, the enemy has sustained very heavy losses in life. Large numbers of the invading force were taken prisoner and 550 of them have been sent to rear lines. A large number of the enemy's weapons and hardware were destroyed and some serviceable items were captured. Only some remnants of the invading forces still remain and they are being pursued by our forces and our daring helicopters with the objective of wiping them out.

On this glorious day, the anniversary of the great 17 July Revolution, the valiant forces of Iraq reiterate their extreme capability and decisive determination to destroy any attempt to harm our territory and sovereignty.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 July 1982

Spokesman on Iranian Losses

JN170925 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Since dawn today, our valiant helicopters, in coordination with our courageous ground forces, have been dealing effective blows to the retreating enemy forces and stalking their defeated remnants, inflicting heavy losses and subjecting them to all kinds of torture. As of this hour, our helicopters have inflicted the following losses on enemy forces: 28 tanks, 8 personnel carriers, 8 large vehicles and 36 infantry concentrations destroyed. All our helicopters returned safely to base, with God's protection.

## Commander on Recent Battles

JN171805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Basra, 17 Jul (INA) -- A high-ranking military commander told INA correspondents in the forward positions on the line of confrontation with the Iranian enemy that the Iraqi forces insisted on the complete destruction of the Iranian enemy force. The staff brigadier general, commander of the Sa'd forces, said that last night the Iranian enemy began an offensive against the formations of the Sa'd, Usamah and Salah ad-Din forces, adding that all enemy attempts met with abject failure. He said that by our steadfastness, we were able to destroy enemy formations and equipment and to force them to retreat and flee, leaving behind a great number of dead that we have not yet counted. Hundreds of enemy were taken prisoner, and the wounded prisoners have been evacuated.

The commander said the enemy massed more forces for yesterday's battle than it did on the night of 13 July. He added that this abortive attack is part of its 13 July attack in order to penetrate our borders toward the Shatt al'Arab, the At-Tannumah area, east of the Shatt al-'Arab, and Al-Harithah which is the northern suburb of Basra. However, the enemy dreams were completely shattered at the hands of our forces. The commander praised the east Basra battles where armor was used in a coordinated manner through maneuvering and concentrated deployment. This same method was used in the Al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd] battle inside Iran.

A responsible military source told INA that the enemy fled the battlefield leaving thousands of dead. Enemy tanks, equipment and weapons were left on the battlefield and a great number of its men were taken prisoner. In this battle, the source added, infantry, armor and air force planes and helicopters were successfully used to achieve victory over the Iranian enemy.

## Communique No 779

JN171855 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Communique No 779 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the firmness of men who believe in their sacred cause and who defend their chaste soil against the forces of evil and aggression, our armed forces continued their brave operations in all sectors of the front. They are offering their great achievements as a gift to the great Iraqi people on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the blessed July Revolution. The results of the activities of our forces were as follows:

1. In the Basra sector, after destroying the invading Khomeynite forces which yesterday attempted to infiltrate our territory, our forces continued to pursue the remnants of their defeated forces and to deal them heavy blows. So far, more than 700 enemy POW's have been evacuated to the rear, among whom were a number of officers. We will inform you of the enemy's great losses in men and materiel in future communiques, in addition to what has been reported in our Communique No 778.
2. In the central sector, two enemy groups attempted to approach our positions. Our alert and prepared units confronted them, clashed with them with all kinds of weapons and forced them to retreat. Our forces inflicted heavy losses, the known part of which amounted to 101 dead; a number of men captured; and a large vehicle carrying soldiers, a 106-mm gun and 1 excavator destroyed. Our forces captured one usable excavator.

3. In answer to enemy shelling of Panjwin, Biarreh and Tawilah, formations of our armed forces carried out two daring raids against enemy positions in the northern sector of the front. After a battle with various weapons, our forces were able to kill 33 enemy soldiers, wound many more and destroy some enemy weapons and equipment.

4. Today, our planes carried out fierce attacks against enemy positions and units east of Basra scoring effective and direct hits, inflicting heavy losses and returning safely to base, with the exception of one plane, which went down in enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot.

5. Our army helicopters, in coordination with our ground forces, attacked defeated enemy forces and fleeing units east of Basra all day today and inflicted heavy losses, amounting to 28 tanks, 8 armored personnel carriers, 8 large vehicles and 36 infantry concentrations destroyed. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

6. Last night and today, the aggressive Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in the cities of Basra, Khaniqin, Zurbatiyah and Panjwin. Enemy shelling resulted in wounding a number of civilians and in some material losses and damage in these cities. In response to the enemy's criminal acts and its repeated aggressions against our cities and installations, the Iranian port of Khark [Island] was bombed yesterday. It was effectively and directly hit. On this occasion, we repeat our warning to the enemy that if it shells any Iraqi village, city or civilian installation we will deal two blows for each enemy blow. We warn international steamers and sea transport ships that they should not anchor at Khark or come near it because, as we have already announced, it is an area of military operations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 July 1982

Spokesman: 2,300 Iranians Dead

JN171917 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1904 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We have just received the following from the Basra sector of the front:

The rancorous enemy forces that attempted to desecrate the soil of our homeland east of Basra last night and today suffered the following losses at the hands of our forces: 2,300 dead; a great number of men captured; and 25 tanks, 6 excavators, 5 vehicles, 5 rocket launchers and 3 106-mm guns destroyed. We will report more about known enemy losses later on.

Sa'd Commander on Battles

JN180710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) -- The staff brigadier general commanding the Sa'd forces has said the Iranian enemy carried out 25 attacks during its abortive attempts yesterday.

In an interview with the ATH-THAWRAH team here today, the Sa'd forces commander said that in the attacks, which began at 2300 on Friday night 16 July and lasted until 0830 on Friday morning [as received], the enemy used four divisions -- two armored divisions and two mechanized divisions -- as well as various military units and a large number of infantry.

The Sa'd forces commander added that in its latest attacks, the enemy used forces whose number exceeded those it had used previously. At the beginning of the aggression, the enemy resorted to three axes with the objective of first controlling the eastern Shatt al-'Arab area then carrying out another attack to besiege Basra.

The commander said that after the enemy forces were defeated and the major, effective parts of these forces destroyed, the enemy focused on one axis in an attempt to cope with the losses its invading forces had sustained. He added that the various Iraqi units played a splendid role in dealing harsh and swift blows to the aggressors.

Communique No 780

JN181804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) -- In last night and today's battles in the Basra sector of the front, Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted on the Iranian forces losses which, until now, amount to 3,479 dead; 26 tanks, 6 excavators, 6 vehicles, 4 106-mm guns and 5 rocket launchers destroyed; and 20 serviceable tanks captured. Armed Forces General Command communique No 780 said Iraqi helicopters raided Iranian units and concentrations in the Basra sector scoring effective and direct hits. The communique said the Iranian forces shelled residential areas and economic installations in the city of Khaniqin this morning causing some losses and damage there. The communique stressed that all attempts by Iranian forces to cross the international border met with abject failure. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 780 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Lord! Give them double penalty and curse them with a very great curse. [Koranic verse]

In defense of great Iraq and its dear soil and in order to preserve the dignity of the sons of Iraq and their right to live in honor and glory, the soldiers of right and principles, the great heroes of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah, continue their operations at the front against the forces of the suspect Khomeyni clique that made desperate attempts to cross our international border but met with frustration and utter failure.

The results of these operations are as follows:

1. In the Basra sector, our forces continued to strike at the remnants of the remaining Iranian forces and to clash with enemy units with all kinds of weapons. Last night and today, a fierce battle raged at the front and the enemy was forced to retreat after suffering great losses in men and equipment. The known and counted enemy losses as of this moment, have reached 3,479 dead; 26 tanks, 6 excavators, 4 106-mm guns and 5 rocket launchers destroyed; and 20 serviceable tanks captured. We will report more details about enemy losses in men and materiel later on.

Our helicopters today carried out effective raids against enemy units and concentrations in the Basra sector destroying 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 2 106-mm guns, 1 excavator and 12 personnel assembly points. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

2. Our forward units used various weapons to pound an enemy concentration in front of our positions in the northern sector of the front killing 17 and wounding others.

3. The enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in the city of Khaniqin this morning causing some damage and losses there.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 July 1982

REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL PARDONS KURDS

JN160957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) -- The Revolution Command Council issued a decree here today pardoning Kurdish citizens accused of taking up arms against the authority in the autonomous region in northern Iraq and ordering the release of such citizens who have been detained.

The council also ordered the closure of all cases still under investigation and the release of those accused of the crime of taking up arms against the authority. The council exempted those convicted or accused of killing and kidnapping foreigners. Last Sunday, President Saddam Husayn decided to pardon those Kurdish citizens and welcomed their return to their families, cities and villages.

Convict Sentences Commuted

JN161024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) -- The Revolution Command Council [RCC] has decided to release all prisoners and commute the sentences passed on others in different proportions on the occasion of the celebration marking the 14th anniversary of the revolution.

The RCC has decreed the release of prisoners who have served half their sentences. Juveniles who have served one-third of their sentences and the relatives of first-degree martyrs who have served a quarter of their sentences.

It also has decreed the release of those prisoners convicted of crimes of passion, self-defense or murder with an attenuating excuse. This applies to those over the age of 60 who have served one-third of their sentences and juveniles who have served a quarter of their sentences. Prisoners and juveniles convicted of these crimes who are relatives of first-degree martyrs will also be released if they have served one-fifth of their sentences.

The decree pardons those who were sentenced to not more than 6-months imprisonment for crimes related to border crossing and customs offenses. It commutes the sentences passed on prisoners who are not covered by the above-mentioned cases by 25 percent and the sentences passed on relatives of first-degree martyrs by 35 percent.

The RCC decree exempts those sentenced to death and those convicted of conspiracy, espionage, rape or kidnapping.

MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW 15 JULY

JN150903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) -- Heading an Iraqi delegation, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Qasim al-Hashimi, minister of higher education and scientific research, left for Moscow this morning to attend the celebrations of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society that will be held there on the occasion of the July revolution.

The delegation includes: Muhib ad-Din at-Ta'i, Public Works and Housing Ministry under secretary and Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society deputy chairman, and representatives from the Culture and Information Ministry and the General Union of Iraqi Women.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES WALID JUNBLATT 18 JULY

JN181632 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court today Lebanese Nationalist leader Walid Junblatt. During the meeting the two sides discussed the grave developments in Lebanon resulting from the Israeli invasion and the siege on the Lebanese capital.

His Majesty King Husayn asserted that the absence of Arab solidarity and discord in Arab relations enabled Israel to implement its expansionist schemes and invade the Lebanese territory.

His majesty praised the brave and firm stand of the Lebanese and Palestinian people in confronting the Israeli invasion.

KING HUSYAN SENDS CABLE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

JN171356 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn congratulating him in his own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on the Iraqi National Day at a time when the great Iraqi people and their valiant army confront Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory, sovereignty and rights and against the Arab nation.

In his cable, his majesty asserted Jordan's support for Iraq and prayed to God to give our brothers a clear victory.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-QASIM RETURNS FROM CYPRUS

JN171421 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman after heading a Jordanian delegation to the emergency ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Council which was held in Nicosia in the middle of this month at the request of the PLO.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency correspondent, Al-Qasim said in his speech and during contacts with other participants he asserted that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, its siege of west Beirut and its attempts to destroy the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese people is another link in the Israeli aggressive and expansionist policy. The foreign minister added that this policy aims at continuing the occupation and annexation of the occupied Arab territories and dominating the region's affairs under the cover of the Israeli concept of security.

JORDAN TIMES RIDICULES BEGIN'S RALLY REMARKS

JN190852 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "For Just One Port?"]

[Text] So, Mr. Begin wants to form a confederation with Jordan? How interesting. He says that in return he would provide Jordan with a free port on the Mediterranean. On that specific mercantile point, we say that we don't need a port on the Mediterranean, seeing as how Aqaba Port is doing fine. So we can throw out the idea of forming a confederation in return for a free port. Mr. Begin will have to do better than that. Maybe he can offer us an airport and a highway, along with a port? How about a hotel? Or a seaside resort?

Mr. Begin, sadly, is serious in his proposal and seriously expects Jordan to sell its principles and dignity and self-respect and commitment to the Palestinian people's rights, in return for a port. Our reply is: Thanks, but no thanks.

If Mr. Begin wants to make peaceful overtures to Jordan, he should remember that the path to friendship with Jordan passes through the route of honourably resolving the Palestinian issue. If Mr. Begin wants confederation with us, let him first withdraw from the occupied territories and allow the people of Palestine to determine for themselves their political future, in freedom and in dignity. Let the Palestinians have a state of their own, and then, perhaps, Israel, Palestine and Jordan can all form a tripartite confederation. Why not? Everything is possible when people of good will deal with each other on equal terms. But Mr. Begin is dreaming if he thinks Jordan will make unilateral peace with Israel when Israel is conducting a genocidal war against the Palestinians and occupies large chunks of Lebanese and Syrian territory.

Mr. Begin might sell his soul for a port on the Mediterranean. Jordan will not. It is a sad try, indeed, that Mr. Begin has made this week, while he takes a moment off from his killing in Lebanon.

JORDAN TIMES: 'DRASTIC ACTION' NEEDED TO SAVE AREA

JN171000 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Exceptions to the Rule"]

[Text] One universal law says: The man who can smile when things go wrong has thought of someone he can blame it on. The Arabs' failure to formulate a coherent and unified stand against Israel's invasion of Lebanon is a case in point.

Many Europeans and Americans, some of whom wear leadership boots, the Soviets and even the Israelis have made no secret of their relaxation over the fact that if Arabs will not move to counter the threat to annihilate the Palestinian people and subjugate the Lebanese they too do not have to do much. Exceptions to the rule were the French and the Egyptian positions vis-a-vis the invasion; regardless of their motives for doing so, Presidents Mitterrand and Mubarak deserve respect and appreciation.

Now the Iranians have invaded Iraqi; and despite their claim to the contrary, Tehran's ayatollahs no doubt want to occupy Iraqi territories and subjugate the whole Iraqi people once and for all.

With the absence of any serious attempt to change the present Arab state of affairs, it is doubtful that, this time, luck alone will be enough to bring about any more exceptions to the rule of watching sovereign Arab countries attacked and threatened with impunity.

Those Arabs who see the Iranian invasion of Iraq not as an isolated case or a coincidence but as a premeditated move to impose Iranian and Israeli hegemony on the Arab world should come together to put an end to the two-pronged aggression against the dismembered and moribund Arab nation.

King Husayn's and President Mubarak's calls for an emergency summit should be heeded by all Arabs. Those who are standing in the way, not caring or knowing, or those who are conspiring, should be left out or challenged.

The balkanization of the region has in effect started. And it must be resisted. Time is running out, but the situation can still be corrected. There should be no room for blurred visions of events happening in the Middle East today. Right now, nothing short of drastic action can save the area and its peoples.

AL-WAZZAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PALESTINIANS' STAND

NC161400 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] At the Presidential Palace today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss current developments. They were later joined by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and then by Philip Habib, Draper and Dillon.

On leaving the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: It is known that the talks have stopped at a certain point and that we cannot freeze at this point. Therefore, today we assessed all that has been achieved so far and we asked about the solutions to surmount these difficulties. What makes me optimistic is that yesterday I had a meeting with the Palestinian side. I have found that the positive stands which this side has demonstrated will help us to surmount these difficulties.

Asked whether a new solution is being contemplated, Al-Wazzan said: I have always stated that, provided there is a decisive decision and true cooperation, the human mind cannot but find a certain solution, and this is what we are striving for. He added: We are trying to locate another place and search for alternatives to all possibilities. Al-Wazzan declined to disclose the Arab country alternative to Syria.

PALESTINIAN WITHDRAWAL OFFER GIVEN TO HABIB

NC170634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan visited B'abda Palace yesterday morning and in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, reviewed with President Ilyas Sarkis the results of the negotiations which he [Al-Wazzan] had held with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Thursday night. These consultations were preceded by two meetings of the Lebanese-Palestinian Military Committee.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib and his aides then joined the meeting, at which a comprehensive appraisal was made of the Palestinian, Israeli and U.S. stands in the light of the continuous contacts which Ambassador Habib is holding with officials in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Informed sources have stated that nothing new has crystallized and that the problem -- mainly that there is no Arab country which agrees to host the Palestinian fighters who will withdraw from Beirut -- remains unchanged.

It has been reiterated that a Palestinian proposal providing for the evacuation of the armed men from the capital to Al-Biq'a' or to the north has been submitted to Habib in order to save Beirut. Informed sources, however, observe that this proposal does not enjoy the agreement of the parties concerned.

SARKIS, JUNBLATT, AL-JUMAYYIL MEET AT PALACE

Junblatt, Al-Jumayyil Comment

NC171503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Walid Junblatt and Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil met in one of the palace halls at 0930 today. President Sarkis received Walid Junblatt at 1015. Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil joined the meeting at 1115.

On leaving the Presidential Palace Walid Junblatt said: I want to explain that what has happened is an attempt to overcome some obstacles because the political record between us, as a Socialist Party and Nationalist Movement, and between us and the Phalangist Party is an old one that has assumed a bloody character in the past few years. This is an attempt to surmount some obstacles and, later, to reach a common view on an advanced Lebanese formula -- democratic if possible.

Although there are no personal differences between myself and him [Bashir al-Jumayyil], the political disagreement is too big. We shall see if we can reach an agreement with the help of President Sarkis. Naturally, we discussed with President Sarkis the various general issues, but I will not go into the details. If I have used harsh words against him this is because we in west Beirut are naturally living under exceptional circumstances, particularly under the impact of the military and economic blockade. Sometimes circumstances dictate sharp stands, but I am confident his excellency and those concerned seek a solution guaranteeing the homeland's unity, independence and democratic system.

Junblatt added: The political record, as I have already said, is very big and it cannot be settled at a meeting lasting 1/4 or 1/2 hour. We shall see if it is possible to overcome some obstacles.

Junblatt went on: I will meet with Mr Habib again. If the Damascus road is open, I will later go to Damascus to get an idea of what is happening. I hope the desired Lebanese stand will guarantee the unity of Lebanon and its independence and will reject the reality of the Israeli occupation because this occupation will, of course, assume serious dimensions, which have already begun in the south and have not yet ended. However, attention should be given to this matter.

In conclusion, Junblatt said: Nobody can tackle the political problems in an atmosphere of coercion. If certain matters are to be tackled, then this must be done through a democratic dialogue only. Coercion breeds coercion, and blood breeds blood.

Answering a question following Walid Junblatt's comments on today's meeting, which he described as positive despite the existence of a big political record which cannot be settled in 1/2 hour, Bashir al-Jumayyil said: I hold the same view, and I can say this is the first time that we have met and passionately discussed the problems from which we have been suffering for 8 years -- problems which he has inherited and which I am experiencing. We are not responsible for them, but we all live under these conditions now.

This is the first time we have sat together in private and in the absence of observers to discuss all these problems. I hope there will be other bilateral meetings or meetings of working groups formed by us or by Walid Junblatt to start laying the foundations which will enable us to look to the future with hope and optimism, and to lay the future bases for ensuring security, freedom and equality for every Lebanese living on the soil of this homeland. It is the right and duty of every Lebanese to secure himself against the recurrence of the tribulation we have lived through. I believe the time has come to lay down some serious foundations in order to finally put the past 8 years behind us, and build a strong and beautiful homeland on the foundations of optimism, faith and self-confidence.

#### More on Al-Jumayyil's Remarks

NC171633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] At 0930 today, Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil met with Nationalist Movement Chairman Walid Junblatt at one of the Presidential Palace offices.

After 10 minutes, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil left the presidential office and answered newsmen's questions. He said his meeting with Junblatt had been an emotional one and was their first meeting in 8 years. Shaykh Bashir answered a question on his view about Junblatt's statement that the political disagreement could not be solved in 15 minutes. He said:

[Begin recording] I hold the same view, and I can say this is the first time we passionately discussed the problems from which we have been suffering for 8 years -- problems which he has inherited and which I am experiencing.

I believe the time has come to lay down serious foundations to finally leave the past 8 years of war behind and build a strong and beautiful homeland based on optimism, faith and self-confidence. It is time to stop the entire world laughing at us; it is time to stop sitting and waiting for relief to come from outside; we should sit down together at a small table and reach an understanding on all these matters.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir, can we say work has begun on reaching a Lebanese decision?

[Answer] We can say there is a strong and determined intention to reach such a thing. I hope we are on the right course. I hope in coming sessions, and in a very short time, we can begin to see the outlines of this Lebanese decision. Lebanon is being built anew today; the Lebanon of the future is being built. All the methods and past traditions are being left behind in order to build something new. This is what we started to talk about today.

[Question] Has the atmosphere been encouraging during the meeting, as I noticed?

[Answer] In my view we began emotional meetings today [as heard], and I stress the word emotional, in order to arrive at what we should reach.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir, in your view where are we politically? Naturally, we heard a statement by you a week ago and we are at the same place. Are you tackling the problem with the Palestinian? [as heard]

[Answer] He is still maneuvering; he is still bluffing; he is still lying; he is still in Beirut; and he is still saying: I am ready to go, but find me a place. When he sold or ran away from Palestine, we did not sell it for him, nor did we expel him from it. Just as he did with Palestine, please let him do the same today: Let him go and look for another land. We can no longer bear all of this. Don't let him play the game of sitting and folding his arms in west Beirut and asking Philip Habib or the world to find him another place. He must search, and no one else will search for him. Let him search as long as there is time to search because there will be other conditions tomorrow, and he will no longer be able to search for anything.

[Question] In relation to the situation in the mountain, Shaykh Bashir, do you have anything, because there have been attempts to disrupt the endeavors to rescue the situation there?

[Answer] I hope my meeting today with Walid will succeed in dispersing the atmosphere of anxiety and fear prevailing in the mountain. I hope this meeting will help to pave the way for a normal atmosphere because the unity of the mountain is as important as the unity of Beirut. Beirut cannot possibly be unified if the mountain is not unified; the mountain cannot possibly be unified if Beirut is not unified. I hope that through today's meeting with Walid we can disperse many emotions connected with the mountain and that we can establish confidence in the citizens there. Moreover, I hope there will be more meetings with our friends and kinsmen in Beirut so we can reach the same understanding on Beirut and the future of Beirut.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir, there is a proposal that the Palestinian presence should be moved from Beirut to the north, to Tripoli, or to Al-Biqa'.

[Answer] I have met with the group of deputies from the north, or with some of them, and with senior officials; I have met with many officials from Al-Biqa' and presented the same matter to them. They have advised me to place them in Bikfayya and not to send them to the north or to Al-Biqa'. The people who were speaking on behalf of Al-Biqa' or the north were very close to the Nationalist Movement, and they asked me to send them to Bikfayya and not to send them there. I do not know if the Palestinian realizes how popular he is with us, as Lebanese, and the world, to the extent that no one wants to have him. [end recording]

Shaykh Bashir was asked whether what has been said about the security situation in the mountain being disturbing is true. He answered: [Begin recording] I believe the news is very exaggerated and that every incident that occurs is exaggerated in a manner that distorts the truth and the true meaning of coexistence in the mountain. I think we must disregard these details and the magnitude that some are trying to give to the conditions in the mountain because they are incorrect. [end recording]

#### JUNBLATT LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS FOR CONSULTATIONS

NC171715 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, has left for Damascus for consultations with Syrian officials on the developments resulting from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

#### AL-WAZZAN ON EVACUATION, POLITICAL CONTACTS

NC17424 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] We have just received reports on the statement delivered by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan when he left B'abda Palace. The prime minister was asked whether there was a clarification on the proposal aimed at transferring the armed Palestinians from Beirut to Tripoli or Al-Biqa'. He said: I do not agree with you on the question and on the discussion that was held. Nothing of this nature was discussed with Ambassador Habib during the meeting. These are reports and ideas which are issued in various quarters. We have our own stands, which we declared on the first day of these discussions. We still adhere to these stands. He added: All the ideas presented now are under discussion -- either secretly or openly. The important thing is that during these discussions, we have not dealt with these subjects.

On the meeting between Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Walid Junblatt, he said: Walid Junblatt and Shaykh Bashir are members of the National Salvation Council. They had earlier met both within the framework of this council and privately. Both of them are aware of the dangerous stage Lebanon is now passing through.

#### AL-WAZZAN INTERVIEWED ON TALKS, OBSTACLES

NC181315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today spoke of the overall political, Arab and international situations and of their developments and effects on the course of the Lebanese crisis. He announced that Lebanon will not sign a unilateral peace treaty [mu'ahadati sulhin munfaridah] with Israel, emphasizing that if an Israeli withdrawal cannot be brought about by political and diplomatic means, a combatant national unity will soon form, with termination of the occupation at the top of its list.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan also broached the subject of partitioning. He explained that the threat of partition will rapidly end as soon as the danger underlying the Israeli ambitions and goals in Lebanon is proved.

He noted that cooperation among all Lebanese in eliminating the Israeli occupation and its effects is the primordial and basic step that should be taken to achieve the national reconciliation to which we aspire.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan stressed that Lebanon will not sign a unilateral peace [treaty] with Israel. He then spoke of the status of the Palestinians. He emphasized that the PLO has endorsed the request that was made for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon, provided the PLO subsequently has a limited military presence, as is the practice in some Arab countries, and that this presence is under the full control of the Lebanese authority.

The above statements are contained in an interview with the prime minister conducted by the English language Beirut-based MONDAY MORNING magazine and published in today's edition.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The principle which I follow in my capacity as the person responsible for Lebanese interests and as a negotiator with the Palestinian side stems from sincere and serious efforts to find a solution to the calamity in Lebanon. This principle also requires me to stay away from the limelight and the information media as well as to evade anything tending to hamper the remedial efforts being exerted or to abort them, particularly since there are many fifth columns that always stand prepared to take every opportunity to hinder our work. We have come across many obstacles about which we have almost gone public. Some of them are connected with the timing of the entry of the multinational forces into Beirut, while others are connected with the Palestinian fighters' destination upon leaving Lebanon.

The prime minister added: There remain changing and continuously returning obstacles. What constitutes an obstacle today might not be an obstacle tomorrow, and what is considered as resolved today might become a deadlock tomorrow. Despite all the general difficulties we are facing, we are proceeding in the direction of a solution and of sparing the capital a definite disaster. The reason is that it is in everyone's interest that a solution be found as soon as possible to avert further disasters and tragedies which, if they prove possible to contain today, might prove impossible to contain tomorrow.

The prime minister said: The solutions put forward call for a final solution which will not entail an armed Palestinian presence on Lebanese territory. The PLO has adopted this principle in all its official stances, but it demands that the PLO consequently have a limited military presence, as is the practice in some Arab countries, provided this presence is subject to the comprehensive and total control of the Lebanese authority.

In answering a question, he said: While we emphasize our rejection of the Israeli presence on Lebanese territory, regardless of reason or motive, and proceeding from the fact that the Israeli presence in our territory is a flagrant act of invasion and occupation, we seek through all the means and efforts available and possible to find solutions to the present deadlocks at the utmost possible speed to achieve better and quicker possibilities for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Any Israeli preparations on Lebanese soil for any reason whatsoever constitute a false and unacceptable matter, just as the occupation itself is false and unacceptable. This is an opportunity for the Lebanese people to rally their will as well as their potentials and efforts to rid Lebanon, the Lebanese and the Arabs of the disgrace of occupation.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan spoke of national reconciliation. He said: Our dedicated objective of surmounting the existing deadlock of the occupation at the earliest time possible and our devotion to the inevitability of realizing national reconciliation -- because without this reconciliation there will be no Lebanon -- prompt us to disregard many things put forward, facts and events imposed by the existing invasion and by the occupation, and to devote our attention at this particular phase to pressing and basic matters. There will be time for remedying the other matters under the [appropriate] circumstances.

However, the requisite national reconciliation should begin, henceforth, with the rejection of the existing Israeli occupation. When we all cooperate to remove this occupation and its effects, we will have indeed taken the first basic step in the direction of achieving reconciliation.

He said: I believe the Lebanese individual -- no matter to which faction he belongs -- rejects occupation. I also believe that, if an Israeli withdrawal does not prove possible through political and diplomatic means, then a combatant national unity will soon form -- with the termination of any occupation, regardless of its purpose, at the top of the list of its objectives -- followed by the existence of constant alertness to the worst possibilities, including partition. The danger of partition will be removed as quickly as the danger of the Israeli ambitions and of their goals in Lebanon is proved.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said in conclusion: I am confident Lebanon will not sign a unilateral peace treaty with Israel. From now on, all the efforts exerted locally, by the Arabs, the international quarters and by all the peace-loving forces should be focused on achieving a comprehensive peace that would eliminate all the tragedies existing in the area -- first and foremost the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Answering a question about what has been done concerning the resignation which he has placed at the disposal of the president of the republic, the prime minister answered: We have disregarded [tajawazna] the matter of the resignation for several reasons, particularly following the recent Cabinet meeting, at which we resumed work with all the ministers with an emphasis on continuing cooperation to serve the homeland under the present fateful circumstances. Consequently, this matter is considered ended.

Answering another question, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: It is imperalisible under any circumstances for our interest in the subject of Beirut and the departure of the fighters from it to distract our attention from the serious and basic subject of Israel's occupation and its continuing penetration of new areas. We have thus asked Ambassador Habib to take action to ensure the Israeli withdrawal and to end the occupation.

#### BUTRUS REJECTS DETERRENT FORCES MANDATE RENEWAL

NC170546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Regarding the Syrian presence in Lebanon, the Lebanese Foreign Minister [Fu'ad Butrus] has said renewal of the mandate for the presence of the deterrent [forces] in Lebanon is unthinkable. In an interview with a Parisian newspaper, he added: The Palestinians can depart under certain conditions, because the [Palestine] Liberation Organization has not lost the battle at the political level. Putting an end to the military activity in Lebanon does not mean weakening the organization at the political level.

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES GREEK SANCTUARY OFFER

NC171754 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The PLO representative in Greece has denied reports indicating that the Greek Government had proposed to grant the organization refuge on one of the Greek islands. He said his organization did not submit any request in this regard and the Greek side did not offer such a proposal.

JUNBLATT DENIES DECISION ON FOREIGN FORCES

LD171344 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, July 17 (KUNA) -- Leader of the Lebanese National Movement Walid Junblatt has flatly denied that the Lebanese Cabinet endorsed any decisions relating to the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon.

In an interview with AL-WATAN newspaper [word indistinct] Saturday, Junblatt also denied that the movement had accepted the government's proposal on the withdrawal of foreign forces and the deployment of multinational forces in addition to the positioning of the Lebanese Army in Beirut.

Asked to comment on Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan's statement that these issues had been agreed on by the Muslim [word indistinct] parties, Junblatt denied any agreement and asserted that the Cabinet meeting on the subjects was confined to discussions only which resulted in difference of viewpoints.

The "foreign forces" was the term used in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to indicate not only the Israeli invading troops but simultaneously the Palestinian Resistance and the Syrian deterrent forces as well.

[Word indistinct] affirmed that the movement did not raise the question of the Syrian deterrent forces (?or) the military presence in Lebanon since the issue was within the jurisdiction of the Arab League.

KARAMI SAYS PALESTINIAN STATE ISSUE CENTRAL

NC180755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stressed that the proposals to move the Palestinian Resistance to the north or Al-Biqa' are only aimed at creating sensitivities and problems and, thus, at finding solutions without making Israel pay the price. He said to all those who are seeking solutions that solutions can be found only through the establishment of a state for the Palestinians in a Palestinian land. He said: The enemy's ploys will not deceive anyone. The Palestinians, wherever they are, will remain strugglers for their rights and defenders of their cause. He added: Therefore, all those who are looking for sound solutions must understand that they can be found only in the establishment of a state for the Palestinians, determination of their future by themselves and the materialization of their right to return to their homeland.

Karami reiterated that the question is not the departure of 5,000 Palestinians from Beirut; all these proposals are aimed at gaining time, justifying the occupation and diverting attention from all the atrocities, barbarism and fascism being practiced by Israel.

NEW OFFICERS' ORGANIZATION APPEALS TO ARMY COMMAND

NC180940 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Lebanese newspapers today publish a statement signed by a new organization named the Organization of the Free Nationalist Officers [Tanzim ad-Dubbat al-Wataniyyin al-Ahrab].

The statement calls on the Lebanese Army Command in Al-Yarzi to declare its clear and firm stand on the Zionist enemy and the usurper occupation within 1 week from today.

The statement of the Organization of the Free Nationalist Officers demands the army command return the military forces which the enemy expelled from the barracks of Rashayya, Bayt ad-Din and southern Lebanon, end the practices of Sa'd Haddad's militia and prevent them from extending to the nationalist areas in order to end them.

The statement says the organization has completed its contacts and is ready. It is waiting for the Al-Yarzi army command to announce its stand before it is too late.

#### HAMADAH ON BEGIN, SHARON RALLY STATEMENTS

NC181419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's statements by Begin and Sharon, Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah said: Mr Begin and his generals are rushing things. In an enthusiastic atmosphere, which reminds us of the atmosphere of the Nazi rallies in the 1930s, Begin acted as if he were already in occupied Beirut, had appointed an agent government there, imposed on Lebanon what he termed the peace treaty and dragged Jordan into an imposed confederation, annihilating the Khomeyni armies along the road.

This is how the emperor spoke, but he disregarded basic Lebanese facts: The Lebanese people, who have never tolerated a foreign occupation, will know how to overcome their temporary differences to save Beirut, safeguard the unity of their homeland, crystallize an independent will, meet with their leaders in freedom and in the absence of foreign rifles and reject any capitulation document, no matter what it is called.

The only peace Lebanon believes in and works for is a just and comprehensive peace which would restore and guarantee the rights of all the people in the region.

#### HADDAD TO EXTEND CONTROL TO AL-AWWALI RIVER

NC172259 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] [Free Lebanon Commander] Maj Sa'd Haddad officially announced today his intention to extend the area under his control to the Al-Awwali River north of Sidon.

#### SOVIET EXPERTS REPORTEDLY TOURING AL-BIQA'

NC181248 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] A number of Soviet experts have toured Al-Biqa', where they inspected the Soviet equipment used by the Syrians. A diplomatic source has told Voice of Lebanon that a Soviet official will arrive in Damascus tomorrow for a meeting with Syrian officials -- a meeting of a military nature.

#### DRUZE LEADERS CONDEMN ISRAELI OCCUPATION

NC181548 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The three leaders of the Druze sect in Lebanon -- Brother Walid Junblatt, Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra and Majid Arsalan -- issued a statement today affirming the unity of the Druze sect. They announced their condemnation of the Israeli aggression and denounced the proposals calling for the establishment of a Druze homeland in the mountain. They said Lebanon will remain a unified Arab homeland.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED CONFERENCE 16 JULY

JN162155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus tonight from Nicosia after attending the emergency meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, which discussed the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

KHADDAM LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR WASHINGTON 18 JULY

JN181026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus for Washington this morning for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and State Department officials on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This visit comes as a result of a decision made by the six-member committee stemming from the Arab foreign ministers conference held recently in Tunis.

## Remarks in Amsterdam

JN182142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2120 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, asserted today that Syria is prepared to accept PLO leaders but will not give shelter to the 8,000 Palestinian fighters now besieged in west Beirut. In a statement to Radio Netherlands during a stopover at Amsterdam airport on his way to Washington, Khaddam said Syria is still the official headquarters of the PLO. If the PLO leaders ask to return to this headquarters they will be welcome in Damascus.

Radio Netherlands said Khaddam will ask the United States to exert real pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Khaddam said that to transfer 8,000 Palestinians from west Beirut, where they are besieged by 35,000 Israeli soldiers, is not in the interest of the PLO members. Khaddam denied reports that Syria is asking for funds to finance the PLO members as a precondition for their acceptance. He said the evacuation of a few thousands of armed Palestinians will not resolve the Lebanese problem.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES JORDANIAN COMMUNISTS

JN181540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, received in Damascus today Dr Ya'qub Zayadin and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Ata, Politburo members of the Jordanian Communist Party and Salim Haddad, member of the party's Central Committee.

Talks during the meeting dealt with Arab political events in general and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in particular. The delegation members expressed their appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab role. They stressed the importance of continuing the struggle and of the role of Jordanian national Arab forces in confronting the policy of the agent Jordanian regime.

FARUQ ASH-SHAR' RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR 17 JULY

JN171338 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office today the DPRK ambassador in Damascus and delivered a reply letter from President al-Asad to President Kim Il-song.

POST ON GROWING PESSIMISM AMONG CABINET MEMBERS

TA190733 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Asher Wallfish and David Landau]

[Text] Jerusalem's aim now is to undermine the self-assurance of the PLO in words and deeds. This was made clear at yesterday's Cabinet session, which was declared a meeting of the Ministerial Security Committee.

The growing pessimism among Cabinet ministers over the prospect of getting the PLO out of Beirut by political means has not altered the relative strengths of the two main blocs in the Cabinet which took shape when the IDF siege of the Lebanese capital began.

The divergence of opinion between the two blocs has again come to the surface.

The dominant pessimism reflects impressions about the mood of the PLO in west Beirut which proves that the terrorists are totally convinced that an Israeli frontal attack can be ruled out.

This total conviction, more than any other reason, is seen in Jerusalem as explaining the lack of progress in the negotiations conducted by the U.S. mediator Philip Habib. There is not much credence here in Habib's view that if only Syria would agree to take them in, the PLO would leave Beirut.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his colleagues have taken it upon themselves to make the PLO take the threat of a frontal assault very seriously. Their public utterances in the next few days will serve this purpose.

Amid an unprecedented clampdown on top-level leaks, all schools of thought within the Cabinet have agreed to toe this line, privately as well as publicly.

Ministers who have been popularly identified, rightly or wrongly, with the go-slow school over the past few weeks, have resolved either to echo Begin's stern warnings of Saturday night, or to hold their peace and shun the media.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who told Israel TV earlier this month that caution was of the essence in Beirut, said last night (on the TV Arabic programme) that Israel would not tolerate procrastination by the PLO. If the political option bore no fruit and Israel had no alternative, Levi said, the government had a range of ways and means at its disposal.

Information from west Beirut shows that the PLO knows the strength of opposition here to a frontal assault. It also knows the measure of reluctance for assault appraisals. The PLO has taken note of statements, such as that by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee last Thursday, listing three reasons against a frontal assault.

Although Sharon has never tabled a formal motion in the Cabinet for approval of a frontal assault on west Beirut, the press has linked his name to such a proposal. Hence he made his statement to the Knesset committee last week to signal that he was not ploughing a lone furrow. His statement pleased the U.S. administration -- and comforted the PLO, it was understood.

Even though water and electricity will be allowed into west Beirut, no fuel and few provisions will be allowed. A range of harassment can be expected.

Officials in Jerusalem seemed distinctly chary yesterday of the prospect that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger might be sent on a mediation mission to the area. One highly-placed official described the idea as an American "gimmick, now that Habib has failed to meet the various deadlines that he himself laid down for achieving an agreement."

"It is no shortcoming on Habib's part that has led to this failure," the official continued. "Habib has done everything possible; the PLO simply refuse to leave."

Gimmick or not, sending Kissinger would clearly impose new restraints on Israel, given his still-vast prestige and the massive publicity that would inevitably accompany his efforts. Hence the coolness here that greeted the reports of the possible appointment. Jerusalem would have to think twice before ordering an armed assault on west Beirut, once Kissinger had undertaken a mediation mission.

Indeed, it is presumably for this very reason that the U.S. administration is considering appointing him -- or at least letting it be understood that it is considering appointing him.

The prospect of Kissinger taking over the talks was not discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, according to two ministerial sources. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made no reference to the speculation on this issue in his report to the Cabinet.

Shamir tried to allay a possible misunderstanding between Begin and Secretary of State Shultz following Begin's public pronouncement at the pro-government rally in Tel Aviv the night before, that "the murderers in Beirut do not have 30 days to leave...as some have said."

Begin was referring to a statement by Shultz which mentioned the 30-day figure. But Shamir explained that the secretary, according to a State Department clarification, had meant it might take 30 days to implement an evacuation agreement, not that it would take 30 days from now to reach an agreement.

In this, said Shamir, Shultz was echoing President Ronald Reagan himself, who envisioned that the U.S. Marines would be in Beirut for up to 30 days to supervise the evacuation.

Officials made it clear after the Cabinet meeting that Israel would certainly agree to a 30-day implementation period -- provided the actual agreement specifying the evacuation can be reached soon.

Cabinet sources maintained yesterday that the atmosphere between Israel and the United States had improved markedly over the past 10 days, since Reagan sent his tough message to Begin warning of grave effects on the U.S.-Israel relationship should the IDF assault west Beirut.

Begin himself observed at yesterday's session that while Washington sometimes takes a reproving tone with Jerusalem, these tiffs quickly fade.

One minister told the POST later that Reagan's tough message had been "based on a misunderstanding" over siege conditions in Beirut. "Were it not for the misunderstanding, the note would never have been written like that."

But even this minister, a Cabinet hardliner, conceded that the United States is still solidly opposed to Israel's using the military option in west Beirut -- and would probably remain opposed to it even if Washington concluded -- as many in Jerusalem have concluded -- that the diplomatic effort is leading nowhere.

There was universal opposition in government circles yesterday to former Premier Yitzhaq Rabin's proposal that the PLO terrorists in Beirut be allowed to withdraw to Tripoli, in the north of Lebanon.

BEGIN SAYS LEBANON CAMPAIGN NOT YET OVER

TA182210 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2156 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said this evening that 'Arafat is trying to play the clever party for nothing but that it will not take long before we put an end to this. These are remarks by the prime minister at a meeting of IDF disabled veterans held in Gan Ha'oranim in Tel Aviv. He added that the campaign in Lebanon has not yet ended, but that we will end it shortly. The prime minister emphasized that he had heard it said in recent weeks that the Peace for Galilee war was not a war of no choice. I am not arguing with the slanderers and it is not necessary to argue with them, the prime minister said, asking: Does one always have to fight because there is no choice? People have to consider their security interests and go to war sometimes.

Mr Begin noted that people have already forgotten that the PLO attacked northern Israel and that Jewish children's blood was shed in many places in Israel. Therefore, he said, we behaved in accordance with what is written in the Talmud: Killing in self-defense is permissible; if anyone comes to kill you, kill him first. But I — Begin said — say that if anyone comes to liquidate you, disarm him first, and this is what we did. The objective of the campaign was not to occupy territory but to save lives, and I do not know of a more noble war than one to guarantee life.

Begin noted that in the arms exhibition he was told by a senior officer that the spoils found in southern Lebanon were enough for 15 brigades. He said the area will be quiet from now on and that he cannot see any war in the offing for a long time now.

## Further Remarks

TA190538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0508 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The political negotiations are deadlocked. Israel has made it plain to the United States that it no longer pins any hopes on Philip Habib's mediation attempts to remove the terrorists from Beirut by political means. The departure of the terrorists by other means is now being examined in Jerusalem. In this context the United States is continuing its vigorous diplomatic activity aimed at persuading Syria to take in the terrorists who are to leave Beirut. Here is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer:

[Schiffer -- live] The feeling that Israel is sinking into political quicksand without any further ability to maneuver and the feeling of marking time while a war of attrition develops in the field is what has led Jerusalem officials to decisions. This is what the prime minister told IDF disabled veterans in Tel Aviv yesterday: It will not be long before Yasir 'Arafat is eliminated and Israel ends the campaign. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who has supported the exhaustion of the political process over the last few weeks, also said: The affair has reached a critical stage that requires a decision. We do not want to resort to a military move, but if there is no alternative Israel is prepared to achieve the objective of removing the terrorists in this way.

People in Jerusalem are angry with U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib. During the night government spokesmen told me: Look at what he has been occupied with over the last few weeks -- with opening the barriers to west Beirut and with questions of supplying electricity and flour to the besieged. Does this help advance the negotiations? The spokesmen had a clear answer.

The U.S. administration continues to plead with Jerusalem. Secretary of State George Shultz asks that there be no entry into west Beirut, while pinning hopes on the meeting to be held tomorrow between President Reagan and the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers. The United States is putting heavy pressure on Damascus. Philip Habib was scheduled to go there and to Amman to get Husayn to accept some of the terrorists.

As for the timetable for the resolution of the crisis, yesterday Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the United States also understands that 30 days do not remain, as was mistakenly understood previously from George Shultz's testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The United States, then, continues with its efforts. Jerusalem has already begun to work using its own measures. Only a dramatic U.S. move can stop the train, most of whose passengers already agree on its destination.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS, U.S. REQUESTS

TA191002 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0948 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that Israel has granted all U.S. requests during negotiations in Beirut. Israel, the prime minister stressed, has done all it can to help the negotiations, but despite this, no progress has been achieved. Mr Begin made these remarks at a talk with U.S. Senator Alfonse d'Amato less than an hour ago. The prime minister explained that Israel would prefer that the terrorists leave Lebanon by political means, but, he added, none of the Arab countries with large resources is prepared to take them in. Senator d'Amato told our political correspondent Gad Becker that the U.S. media had done Israel an injustice. He will pass on his impressions of his visit to Lebanon to the U.S. Senate.

TZIPORI URGES EXHAUSTION OF POLITICAL MOVES

TA172057 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2035 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Haifa, 17 Jul (ITIM) -- "There are reasonable chances that the PLO will leave Lebanon, and political moves should be exploited to achieve that end without a timetable at this stage," Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said this evening during interviews held at the Haifa Dan Carmel Hotel.

Tzipori said the "Peace for Galilee" campaign was not carried out with the aim of eliminating the Palestinian problem but to hit the terrorists, and it had better be clear to them that Jewish blood is not free and that the northern settlements are not hostage. He added that he is not sure the PLO can be altogether completely liquidated. In this context he noted that the PLO has bases throughout the world and also has core cells that would brace themselves to carry out terrorist activity. However, by the "Peace for Galilee" operation a serious blow has been dealt to the terrorist organizations "and the question now is how powerful the terrorists' actions will be, and which bases they will use to launch these operations from."

The minister emphasized that Israel must fully exhaust the political moves. He noted that the political damage that can be caused to Israel if it does not do so far exceeds the advantages that could be gained by either annihilating or capturing the terrorists in Beirut. Therefore, the minister said, as long as the political moves are still going on it is necessary to give them the time required to exhaust these moves and one must not play "I'm not playing with you any more" with the United States, since it is the sole political prop Israel has.

SHAMIR: SYRIANS MUST WITHDRAW BEFORE IDF

TA160930 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Jul 82 p 22

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interview with Dov Goldstein — date, place not given]

[Text] Momentous events do not upset Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and cause him to lose his nerve. He is unhappy that the "time of secret diplomacy has passed... the media know everything and publish everything... there are no secrets." To those who keep secrets Shamir has one consolation: If the secrets were only in Shamir's possession, secret diplomacy would be revived as of yore.

[Question] Mr Shamir, do you still believe that after all the twists and turns and conflicting statements, there is a reasonable chance that the terrorists will agree to leave Beirut without fighting?

[Answer] Yes. There is a chance. The terrorists know their fate has been sealed and they are isolated and they know they have nobody on whom to rely and upon whom to pin their hopes. They cannot rely on the Arab world which is not even succeeding in convening a summit conference and establishing a common position. They cannot rely on the Soviet Union, which announced in advance and during the occurrences only very limited involvement.

It is true that French policy, perhaps, contains something that can encourage the terrorists to bargain over better withdrawal conditions, but under no circumstances does it contain anything to reinforce the possibility that the terrorists will continue to maintain their bases in Beirut and Lebanon. But, of course, there are also other voices among the terrorists, which repeatedly announce their refusal to evacuate Beirut. The terrorists also have hopes in the differences of opinion in Israel.

[Question] How are the differences of opinion in Israel affecting the terrorists' positions in the negotiations mediated by Philip Habib?

[Answer] The terrorists are showing a very keen awareness of the differences of opinion in Israel and they attach exaggerated importance to them. The differences of opinion in Israel and the statements against the war and against the government are a source of encouragement to them. We know, for example, that the Peace Now demonstration in Tel Aviv and what was said at it were the topic of the day for the terrorists. People in their situation hunt for any straw to cling to. The demonstration caused a spirit of rejoicing among the terrorists. They inflate every statement made in Israel that opposes the war and calls on the government not to enter west Beirut, as is the Arab habit of exaggerating, and they regard it as a beneficial change and a chance to weaken Israel's military effort. "The Israeli enemy is crumbling and collapsing" -- that is their interpretation of the differences of opinion in Israel. The statements by Jews in the world who condemn the war are also turned by the terrorists into great tidings.

[Question] Does all this have an effect in the field, in contacts with the terrorists?

[Answer] Yes. It has a direct affect on their positions in the negotiations. Such revelations delay the terrorists' decision to evacuate peacefully.

[Question] Do you support MK Kleiner's initiative to legislate a ban on demonstrations in times of emergency?

[Answer] I will tell you the truth. At this time I am not free to think about initiatives of this sort. My thoughts are concentrated on foreign fronts, although I do not think that the revelations of an internal dispute weaken the existing national unity and are painful and worrisome -- I do not think that we should exaggerate their value and give them too much importance by conducting public debates about them. We must increase internal persuasion, information, but we must always remember to emphasize that the decisive majority of the nation is not influenced by the phenomena which are, nevertheless, the work of marginal sections of the nation.

[Question] Views have recently been heard that 'Arafat has in fact lost control of various groups of terrorists and that if he agrees to an evacuation of Beirut, many of the terrorists will not obey him. Is there any truth to this?

[Answer] No. That is a very exaggerated claim and it is incorrect. There have always been differences of opinion and power struggles within the PLO, but in times of decision the central organization, Fatah, under the leadership of 'Arafat, has always known how to impose its will on the other organizations and their leaders. I think this is also the situation today.

[Question] Would it be incorrect to say that as soon as Israel agreed to let U.S. diplomacy get the terrorists out of Beirut, it in fact gave up the chance to achieve its full objective and accepted the judgment of a political compromise?

[Answer] No. That is definitely not true! Our cooperation with the United States to remove the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon is founded on identity of objectives between Israel, the United States and the Government of Lebanon, that is, the terrorists must be expelled from Lebanon. An independent, sovereign government must be established in Lebanon. All foreign forces must leave Lebanon. This is a broad base for political agreement between us and the United States, which meets our objectives in Lebanon. Differences of opinion about the way to achieve the objective and the price demanded in return for obtaining these objectives may show up.

[Question] What price do you mean?

[Answer] The United States, as you know, has reservations about any military action resulting in killing human beings and destroying property in densely populated areas.

[Question] I thought you meant the heavy political price that will be demanded of Israel in return for U.S. support for Israel's objectives in Lebanon. Are you not afraid that the United States will agree to recognize the PLO and conduct negotiations with it and regard it as a positive factor in any negotiations over the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza?

[Answer] We must look back a little and examine relations with the United States in everything connected with the Peace for Galilee campaign. Before the campaign began, there was a great deal of talk between us and the United States about the circumstances and the conditions that would force us to carry out this military campaign. The United States was opposed to the campaign, but the very fact that we explained and explained again that if the terrorists' attacks against our civilian settlements did not cease, such a campaign would be unavoidable; the very fact of this dialogue influenced the U.S. position after the campaign began, during it and at the current stage.

In fact the Americans were not surprised by the campaign. We did not confront them with an unexpected move. They were surprised by the timing, but they knew that the campaign was to be expected.

A parallel can be drawn between the situation I described, in which the Americans could not have been surprised by the campaign, and the current stage of removing the terrorists from Beirut. We told the Americans that it was inconceivable that the terrorists should remain in Beirut. It is inconceivable that after everything that has been done to date and after all the political efforts by the United States that the situation should remain as it is and the terrorist center of the PLO should continue to exist in Lebanon. The Americans know very well that if the terrorists continue to hold their positions, it will be impossible to establish an independent government in Lebanon and that nothing will be achieved without the Syrians' departure from Lebanon.

From this it is only a short distance to the conclusion: I am not claiming that there will always be agreement with the United States on everything, but in everything that involves the Peace for Galilee campaign and its objectives, I do not see that there will be any change in the Americans' basic positions, which fit in with our positions.

[Question] Have you not thought about the possibility that the United States will recognize the PLO and demand [titba'] to incorporate it in the autonomy negotiations....

[Answer] There have been such trends in the United States and they also exist now, to look for a dialogue with the PLO. The latest statements by the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Percy, are an extreme example of this trend. It is true that there is nothing new in his positions, but he is now stating them with more emphasis and in a more prominent way. I hope the United States will not change its position, as it was determined some years ago. I do not think the new U.S. secretary of state will begin his term in office by breaking U.S. promises and commitments.

[Question] But Senator Percy claims he has confirmation that the PLO is prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist. What would Israel's position be if the PLO were to declare in public that it recognizes Israel's right to exist, gives up terrorism as a means to achieve its objectives and is prepared to take part in negotiations with Israel and other elements?

[Answer] These are hypothetical questions that are always being put to us. We do not believe that this organization can change whatever it says and whatever it declares. In my opinion, it is not even capable of saying that it recognizes Israel's right to exist and that it is giving up terrorism. Terrorism is an integral part of its character and experience and it is deeply rooted in its ideology. The PLO leaders know that abandoning terrorism means decreasing the PLO's value to a point of a complete negation of its influence. All the talk about a political PLO, not a terrorist one, is a fairy tale that has no foundation whatsoever in reality. This is a European invention, a French one to be precise. No PLO leader has ever said this to date and I do not think that there will be such a leader in the PLO. As soon as the PLO gives up its terrorist path it will lose all its strength and also all the support from the Arab world. Nobody will give them money, because nobody will be afraid of them. They will stop being any factor whatsoever.

There is no element in the world that can force us to conduct negotiations with the murderers' organization. And therefore, whatever the PLO declares, Israel will have no conversation or talks with the PLO under any conditions.

[Question] With your permission, let us return to the current situation in Lebanon. Contradictory positions have been publicized by Israeli ministers: Is Israel demanding [doreshet] the evacuation of the terrorists only from Beirut or demanding [tova'at] that they be evacuated from all of Lebanon?

[Answer] From Beirut and all of Lebanon. We are saying this specifically: from Beirut and from all Lebanon. There is a simple explanation for this. In Lebanon they created a military terrorist base by the fact that they took sovereignty away from Lebanon's legal government, took control of very large sections of Lebanese territory and turned that country into a base of war against us. Therefore, it is inconceivable that they should be evacuated from Beirut and move to somewhere else in Lebanon. If we were to agree to this, it would not be long before the terrorists would return from other towns in Lebanon to Beirut. If we want -- and we do want -- to destroy the military-terrorist strength of the PLO, we must remove the terrorists from every bit of land in Lebanon.

People ask us: Will they go to another Arab country and establish a terrorist base there against us? Let them go! In no other country, Arab or not, will they have the conditions of freedom of movement and control and the possibility of planning and implementing terrorist acts as they have had in Lebanon. In Egypt, Syria, Algeria and any other country, the terrorists will be under strict supervision.

[Question] How will Israel be able to guarantee that the terrorists will not return to Lebanon at some later stage?

[Answer] There is no fear of this. After they leave Lebanon, an independent government will be established there that will do everything to prevent the return of the terrorists. Today this is the wish of all Lebanese citizens, from all sects, from all classes and from all parties. It may be assumed that on this matter the independent government of Lebanon will receive all the help it asks for from the United States.

[Question] And from Israel, too?

[Answer] Yes, certainly, if the Government of Lebanon asks for it.

[Question] The new U.S. secretary of state said in the Senate that the United States is firmly opposed to Israel's entry into west Beirut and threatened that if Israel does so the United States will examine what use was made of U.S. weapons. Do you believe the terrorists still fear an Israeli military action?

[Answer] Yes. They are afraid. They know very well that Israel's decision to remove them from Beirut and Lebanon is firm and they cannot rely on declarations of this sort or another. They certainly remember that even before the Peace for Galilee campaign began, various declarations were made against the campaign in the United States.

[Question] And do you suggest to them that they should regard the current declarations against Israel's entry into Beirut with the same amount of belief?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. With exactly the same degree of belief.

[Question] Upon what does Israel base the assumption that the Syrians, with whom Israel is not conducting negotiations at this stage, will agree to give up their military strongholds in Lebanon and leave it?

[Answer] First, the position that all foreign forces must leave Lebanon is a broad international consensus. This is the position of the United States and Israel and West European countries. This position has also been accepted by the Socialist International. This is the position of the Lebanese Government and, of course, the position of Israel. It will be very difficult for Syria to insist on opposing this united position of international elements.

At the same time, it is absolutely clear to them that if they do not leave Lebanon, neither will Israel leave and I am not sure that they are interested in such a situation. The IDF will not move from Lebanon as long as all Syrian soldiers remain.

[Question] President Mubarak claimed that an agreement had been signed between Syria and Israel according to which Syria would recognize the annexation of the Golan Heights to Israel and Israel would recognize the annexation of the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon to Syria....

[Answer] There is no truth in any of those reports...but...perhaps it is an idea....

[Question] Is there any possibility of Israel conducting negotiations with Syria over such exchanges of annexations?

[Answer] These are theoretical ideas that have no basis in reality today. We are prepared to conduct negotiations with any Arab country, including Syria. In the framework of such negotiations, whose results cannot be predicted, everything, every idea could be discussed.

[Question] If, despite the broad international agreement, Syria refuses to remove its troops from Lebanon, might Israel remove them militarily?

[Answer] In the Peace for Galilee campaign Israel also did not want any military clash with the Syrians and it did everything to prevent this. It will also avoid this in the future -- if possible.

[Question] What was Egypt's reaction to the protest Israel submitted to it because of the very sharp statements about the Peace for Galilee campaign?

[Answer] We will not go into details. There was an exchange of letters between the Government of Israel and the Government of Egypt.

[Question] Do you accept calmly the fact that Egypt's reactions and statements have been sharper than those of any other Arab country?

[Answer] I cannot be calm. Egypt is angry and is reacting sharply in its media, with declarations and diplomatic actions, but at the same time, it is scrupulously observing the peace agreement. Egypt's leaders can -- and, in my opinion, even should -- be proud of their country's policy and the peace with Israel. The Peace for Galilee campaign is excellent proof that Egypt's policy -- the Camp David agreements and the peace with Israel -- is the one and only policy to achieve real peace. All of Egypt's detractors and rivals in the Arab world have failed dismally.

[Question] What does the Foreign Ministry intend to do to repair Israel's damaged image in the eyes of West European public opinion and, to a great extent, in the United States, too?

[Answer] Israel does not have a damaged image. There are differences of opinion. When the storm dies down more and more people will realize that Israel did something necessary and with very positive results for Lebanon and peace in the Middle East and in the entire world. Even now more and more voices are being heard that are sympathetic and understanding. When speaking about an image and about public opinion a very sharp distinction must be drawn between what is read, seen and heard in the media and the views of those who see and read. There is a gap between them....

[Question] In Israel, too?

[Answer] Israel is the proof of this! Two polls have just been conducted in the United States -- one on the position of the media and the other on public opinion. It turned out that most of the publications (60 percent) were against Israel, but the vast majority of the U.S. public is sympathetic to Israel and supports its positions, at the highest rate since the 6-day war in 1967.

[Question] Dr Khalil (Turba'k), a world famous Lebanese doctor, visited Israel, praised it highly, thanked it for having saved Lebanon from the PLO threat and suggested going on a world information campaign in Israel's name. Does the proposal appear reasonable to you?

[Answer] Definitely! We are encouraging Lebanese citizens who want to do so to go to various countries and tell the truth about the terrorists' torturing and the hell they imposed on the citizens of Lebanon. We have already received excellent responses from the appearances of Lebanese citizens abroad. We will also help Dr (Turba'k) to go and tell the truth.

However, there is an obstacle here: The Lebanese are frightened of coming out in public and speaking openly, as long as the terrorists are sitting in Beirut.

#### SHULTZ 'HAMPERING' HABIB'S CHANCES OF SUCCESS

TAL72002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Regarding the developments in Lebanon and the political negotiations, our political correspondent reports that no progress has been made in those negotiations, adding that Syria's refusal to absorb the terrorists is causing the stalemate in the talks on the terrorists' removal from Beirut. The Cabinet will hear a report on the negotiations tomorrow during its weekly meeting. Here is a report by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram:

[Ram -- live] The situation is getting more and more complex, government sources estimated this evening. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche spent the day in Beirut yesterday. His assessment of the situation upon returning from there is that the key right now is in Syria's hands: If it changes its stubborn insistence not to accept the terrorists, the negotiations may develop such that it may be possible to remove the terrorists.

The scheduled meeting on Tuesday between Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the U.S. President might prove to be crucial and decisive regarding the future and what might happen in Beirut.

As for the Cabinet itself, ministers considered to be moderate told me this evening that the longer it takes and the more a positive solution from the negotiations cannot be foreseen, the weaker their opposition to the military option becomes.

Cabinet members have noted the remarks made by the new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, in the course of his Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, remarks which they regard as having further entangled the negotiations. Shultz said the negotiations should be allowed to continue for another 30 days. The terrorists gathered from this that they have a lot of time at their disposal for prolonged negotiations.

Another thing: Shultz said that if the IDF enters west Beirut, the United States will have to examine the source of arms it uses. This encourages the terrorists, giving them the hope that Israel will not use the military option.

Shultz is hampering Habib's success, people in Jerusalem have said, as his remarks indicate a lack of coordination within the U.S. administration.

ALGERIAIRANIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD172256 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The Iranian prime minister arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a 4-day official visit at the head of an important delegation. After being welcomed by Abdelghani, his Algerian counterpart, Mr Khamene'i [name as heard] stressed that this visit is taking place at a time when the Middle East is experiencing a difficult time. I will, he added, have discussions with Algerian authorities about bilateral relations. With regard to the conflict in the Gulf region, the Iranian prime minister pointed out that his country completely understands the good will mission Algeria is carrying out in this regard.

Khamene'i [name as heard] had a discussion this evening with his Algerian counterpart. He will have talks with several members of the government tomorrow. It is certain that the Iran-Iraq conflict will loom large in the discussions between the Algerian and Iranian leaders.

## Talks Begin in July

LD181140 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, 18 July 82 (APS) -- Algero-Iranian political talks started yesterday in Algiers between the Algerian delegation led by Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Politburo member, prime minister and the Iranian delegation led by Mir-Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i [name as received], Iranian prime minister.

These talks which lasted more than one hour, were focused on the international situation notably the one prevailing in Lebanon following the Zionist invasion undertaken by Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well as the conflict opposing two brother countries Iran and Iraq.

Concerning bilateral cooperation both delegations evoked means aiming at consolidating this cooperation on every plane. Three groups of [words indistinct] and are due to start today their work. These groups of work are: the political [words indistinct] economic commission and the commission of technical and scientific cooperation.

## Tehran Report

LD181750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit reporting from Algiers, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, who is staying in Algeria at the head of our country's high-ranking delegation to hold talks and meet with the officials of the fraternal country of Algeria, met last night with Algerian Prime Minister Abdelghani and several other ministers, and discussed and reviewed topics of interest to the two countries.

After the meeting, our country's prime minister in an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent said: At the meeting, we presented our analyses of the issues affecting the region and those of the Islamic world, as well as the plots being hatched against us. The destructive role of Zionism in the region and our stand with regard to Iraq's aggression against Iran also were discussed at the meeting and we said that only with reliance upon God and the people's help can one confront these plots. The prime minister added: I particularly stressed that our system is a firm one which is able to give attention to external problems despite all the plots being hatched against it and that our system has not forgotten its responsibility toward world Muslims.

At the meeting, Algerian Prime Minister Abdelghani also described the role of the Algerian revolution in North Africa and the plots being hatched against it. He also raised certain other matters.

Prime Minister Musavi added that our views are close to theirs, that their interpretation of the situation in the region is similar to ours and that the warm welcome accorded to us in Algeria indicates the interest the Algerian brothers have in our revolution at a time when our country is subjected to an intense onslaught by Arab reaction.

In addition, to study the ways in which political, technical, scientific and economic relations between the two countries can be developed, three joint committees comprising representatives of the two countries have been formed and they have started their work.

#### Energy Discussed

LD190034 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Algerian-Iranian economic cooperation committee has met under the leadership of Belkacem Nabi, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, Iranian minister of energy. The two sides discussed the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the energy field, particularly in fuels, electricity and the exchange of expertise and on-site experiments.

The talks between the two delegations are expected to continue for the duration of the stay of the Iranian delegation in Algiers.

#### APS COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR CONSEQUENCES

LD171110 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Algiers, 17 Jul (APS) -- The continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran is a source of permanent concern for Algeria. This war which has been going on for approximately 2 years is, as we have repeatedly said, a tragedy and a calamity for the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

This conflict, on bilateral and local levels, has grave consequences for both countries from the political and military point of view. If we view this war from the military angle, the least that can be said, whether at the beginning of that war or today, is that war is futile. Fighting between two Islamic armies for aims that can be achieved by negotiations simply means squandering the great Islamic family's military capabilities. Add to this the fact that the losses in life and military hardware and the mass destruction of economic installations of both countries has reached an unbearable extent in terms of volume, and in view of the two countries' progress and development.

On another level, we find that the Arab and Islamic worlds, the nonaligned countries and Third World countries are generally among the losers in this war. It has been clearly evident that the only sides standing to benefit from this war are imperialism and its foster child in the region -- Zionism. The encirclement of Beirut and the living forces of the Arab nation through the Palestinian fighters would not have been easy had it not been for the fact that this war was sure guarantee for the enemy that considerable forces had been withdrawn from the field of confrontation. This war has weakened the anti-Zionist front since it has removed two considerable armies and has frozen two peoples who are sincere about the Palestinian issue; it has deprived the Palestinian issue of the strategic depth necessary for the struggle against Zionist and imperialism. This war encourages the intentions and aggressiveness of enemies of the Arab and Islamic family. Moreover, this war, by way of its multidimensional nature and consequences on the regional level, will if it continues have innumerable reflections and consequences on the entire Gulf area.

Algeria has spared no effort since the outbreak of this war to bring the views of the two combatants closer and to put an end to this war whose continuation, as the FLN Political Bureau said on 4 May, serves only the imperialist interests in the region and endangers all peoples in the region. The great tragedy resulting from the loss of Mohamed Ben Yahia, whose official visit to Iran aimed at ending the bloodshed between the two fraternal Iraqi and Iranian peoples, is still fresh in our minds. The visit to our country starting today, that was planned several weeks ago, by the Iranian prime minister undoubtedly will be an opportunity for Algeria to refer to the question of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and to work to find a solution to it. At these moments when the war among the brothers is assuming a larger dimension, the exchange of views between Algeria and Iran undoubtedly will have useful effects on the containment of this serious situation.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH PDRY MINISTERS 17 JULY

LD181124 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, 18/7/82 (APS) -- President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general, audience yesterday in Algiers, Mr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Politburo member, CC secretary of the Socialist Yemeni Party, who delivered him a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, president of the Yemeni Democratic and Popular Republic.

The audience was attended by Messrs Salim Salih, party, foreign affairs minister, Lakhdar Brahimi, [name as received] CC member, counsellor to the presidency of the republic and the Yemeni ambassador to Algiers.

IBRAHIMI RETURNS FROM NICOSIA, MAKES STATEMENT

LD190050 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and foreign minister, returned to Algiers last night after taking part in the emergency meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in Nicosia on the Palestinian issue.

Dr Ibrahimi made a statement on arrival, in which he said: The Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries held an emergency meeting in Nicosia to discuss the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the Palestinian issue. The foreign minister added: It is difficult to talk now about concrete results. There were, however, a number of proposals which the bureau approved. It denounced the Zionist occupation of Lebanese soil, the U.S. attitude that supports the artificial state, and it expressed support for the Palestinian Resistance in its struggle with the Zionist enemy.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi explained that the nonaligned countries must try to influence the United Nations, which has the necessary powers to implement its resolutions in an effective manner.

Concerning the recent meeting of the Arab League, the foreign minister recalled that Algeria presented [word indistinct] a six-point working paper that included a collective denunciation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; an expression of solidarity and support for the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters; a reaffirmation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and a call to send Arab delegations to countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council. He said that we came out of the Tunis meeting with one resolution, namely, to send Arab delegations to these countries and this has actually taken place.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES LACK OF ARAB UNITY

LD190158 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] On 16 July, during a meeting with Libyan Arab military students who are studying abroad, the leader of the revolution stressed the need to purge Arab soil of all absurdities and evil influences through a popular revolution, the basis of which should be the revolutionary committee movement. This movement must spread everywhere and it must mobilize the new generation with awareness and proper knowledge so that it will not fall victim to deception and [word indistinct].

He pointed out that as a result of the absurdities and evil influences existing on Arab soil and because of the absence of popular revolution and the revolutionary committee movement, we today see the capital of Lebanon besieged by the Zionists while the Arabs are pretending to weep as they watch powerlessly. This is a very good example of the Arab state of decline and retreat. The Israelis know that they are the faithful guardians of [passage indistinct].

The leader warned the students about the hostile forces engaged in a frenzied attack on the Arab nation, seeking to devour its flesh. Libya has become a target because it is the moving force in the Arab homeland and the hostile forces know that if Libya succeeds in its struggle, colonialism and Zionism will lose because through Libya's revolutionary revival a civilized and scientific solution was found for its problems and for the first time man was liberated and his humanity, power, wealth and fighting spirit were restored. Libya does not rely on a traditional army but on its militarized people. This represents a great danger to its enemies because a militarized people is not likely to accept defeat. It must triumph or die.

The leader explained that for the first time the fear of the masses has been eliminated in the Arab homeland. In other revolutions, those who staged the revolution were raised to their position by the masses but as soon as they established a firm foothold they became a curse on the masses, its enemies and fascist oppressors. In Libya, however, the masses have become allies of the leaders, everything is decided in their favor and they are being invited to seize power and encouraged to practice it.

The opposite is true of other regimes. The masses are dominated, kept under close watch and oppressed so they will not acquire power. The Arab compatriots remain oppressed, subdued and banished from power. They remain outside the battle and are not allowed to engage in politics or to acquire arms. They are required to submit, surrender to and kneel in front of the enemy when the ruler himself is submitting to the enemy.

The brother leader spoke about the barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the current Arab situation. He explained that the revolutionaries have drawn their conclusions from events: Because of the lack of a unified and firm Arab stand, the Zionist invasion could be extended to any other Arab capital. He noted that the Zionist enemy seeks to secure its borders in occupied Palestine and to subjugate the entire Arab area along its security zone so that it can build a Zionist, racist and clerical empire at the expense of the underdeveloped Arabs. The brother leader noted that the Great 1 September Revolution warned the Arabs time and again about the dangers of Zionism. The Arab rulers, however, did not heed the revolutionary warning about the expansionist plans of the Zionist enemy.

The brother leader affirmed that imperialism, Zionism and reaction are today planning to hand over Lebanon to the isolationists, to expel the Palestinians and to replace them with a multinational force just as they did in the Sinai. This is what will happen in other Arab countries in the future. The brother leader also explained that failure to convene the Arab summit means the Arab rulers have rejected the idea of repelling Zionism in Lebanon while affirming that they are in agreement with the United States, the Zionists and the isolationists over what is happening there. He described the attitude of the Arab rulers toward the events in Lebanon as defeatist and premeditated and noted that this greatly endangers Arab survival.

#### LIAISON SECRETARY MEETS WITH PDRY MINISTERS

LD180922 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 27, July 18, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met here last night with Mr. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member, of Democratic Yemen's Politbureau and of the Central Committee, Mr. Salim Salih, foreign minister and the delegation accompanying them.

During their meeting, discussions took up means to bolster and expand bilateral cooperation.

#### MOROCCO

#### FRENCH EXTERNAL RELATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES

LD162042 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Rabat this evening. He was welcomed at Sale Airport in Rabat by Gen Moulay Abdelhafid Alaoui, minister of royal household, protocol and chancellery, the French ambassador to Morocco and the governor of Rabat and Sale Mr Omar [name indistinct].

Received by King

LD171300 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Rabat, July [dateline as received] -- (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco received, here Friday evening, Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who arrived in Rabat on the same day. According to well informed sources in Paris, the discussions the French minister was to hold with the Moroccan monarch who is chairman of the Al Quds (Jerusalem) Committee and president of the Arab summit will focus mainly on the Zionist aggression on Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war.

Mr Claude Cheysson French minister of external relations underlined the bilateral character of the Algerian-Moroccan conflict of the Sahara and greeted the decisions made in Nairobi, and aiming at organizing a self determination referendum in the Sahara.

In an interview with "Club de la Presse du Tiers Monde" (Third World Press Club) to be broadcast this Saturday by "Radio France Internationale," the French minister who also tackled other international issues mainly said: "We are friends of Morocco and of Algeria and we do not wish to interfere in matters that should mainly be tackled by both of them. We had great hope last year in Nairobi when the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) summit drew broad lines of a settlement comprising a referendum. We still hope that this would materialize," he concluded.

## Departs 17 July

LD171424 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, left Rabat this morning after a brief visit to Morocco, during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II.

Cheysson said his talks with his majesty the king basically aimed at reaching a good understanding, and precise and overall analysis of the situation in the Middle East, especially after the resumed war between Iraq and Iran and the entry of Iranian forces into Arab territory. Cheysson also made it clear that the talks dealt with the forthcoming visit of the French president to Morocco and the difficulties facing the Organization of African Unity because of the Sahara, and he affirmed his country's support for the resolutions of the Nairobi conference regarding the holding of a referendum on the Sahara.

BOUCETTA PREDICTS NO QUORUM AT TRIPOLI SUMMIT

LD171938 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Rabat, 17 Jul (MAP) -- M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, who returned to Rabat today following a tour of Zaire, Cameroon, Nigeria, Guinea and Senegal, to the heads of which he delivered messages from King Hassan II, said the objectives of his visit to those countries was to explain Morocco's viewpoint on the African and OAU crises and to confirm the Moroccan stand of refusing to participate in the forthcoming Tripoli conference unless legality and the OAU Charter as well as the decision of the African heads of state, are respected. Boucetta stressed that he found great understanding and sympathy toward the Moroccan attitude from all heads of state that he visited, in condemning the action of the OAU administrative secretary general. Several hesitant countries became convinced, he explained, and he pointed out that there will be no quorum at the Tripoli conference.

SUDANEGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MIRGHANI

JN181640 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Jul (SUNA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Khartoum today at the end of his tour of several African countries. During his tour, Ghali held discussions on the African situation and on the coordination of efforts by African countries in preparation for the nonaligned summit scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September.

Dr Ghali was welcomed at Khartoum airport by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak. In a statement to the press, Dr Ghali emphasized that his tour has been extremely successful and is within the framework of continuous contact between Sudanese and Egyptian diplomats.

Dr Butrus Ghali's visit will last for 2 days during which he will hold discussions with Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

ETHIOPIAADDIS ABABA CITES GUARDIAN ON SOMALI REBELS

EA171922 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The fighting this week in several of Somalia's northern and central regions has underlined the increasing fragility and instability of the government of President Siad Barre. This was stated by Graham Hancock of the [London] GUARDIAN writing in the paper's issue of 15 July 1982 under the heading "Rebel Groups Put Pressure on Somalia Leadership."

Mr Hancock also said that two groups operating from bases inside Somalia itself have claimed significant gains, including the capture of four towns, namely Goldogob, Balamballe, (Tug Wajale) and (Magala Ad). Countering the Somali Government's claim that Ethiopian troops have been responsible for the attacks, Mr Hancock provided the views of diplomats and observers in East Africa that it is highly unlikely that Ethiopia is in any way involved in the fighting. He said that on the contrary the growing dissident movement within Somalia during the past 2 years had enabled Ethiopia to withdraw thousands of troops from the Ogaden region.

Mr Hancock quoted informed sources as saying that the opposition to Barre is now so great that he has had to divert all his available manpower to putting down the insurrections that he faces. He said that the Somali problem is the making of Siad Barre himself and as such the Somali president is now in an isolated position. Mr Hancock added that the Somali National Movement [SNM] enjoys great popularity and support from the large and powerful Isaaq confederation of clans.

Mr Hancock went on to note that in central Somalia, the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front, [SSDF] is firmly based and the SNM and SSDF, well armed with tank and artillery, have put together credible fighting forces. Mr Hancock noted that both groups have been strengthened in recent months by defections from the Somali Army, including many experienced and high-ranking military officers.

SOMALIA15 JULY MEETINGS DISCUSS 'ABYSSINIAN' ATTACKS

Council of Ministers

EA161324 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers held last night at (?government headquarters) discussed the situation of the country in general and particularly the unprovoked attacks by colonialist troops of fascist Mengistu on certain regions of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

The Political Committee of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, after careful consideration, resolved that the armed forces and the Somali people, in accordance with their tradition, should meet their national obligation to defend their sovereignty and freedom in the face of the unprovoked attacks on the SDR by the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers and their collaborators.

As is already known, Abyssinian black colonialist troops, supported by foreign troops, have been attacking certain areas of the SDR. They have been faced bravely and repulsed by the SDR Armed Forces, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, including killing many of their soldiers and destroying large quantities of their weapons and equipment. Enemy soldiers and officers, arms and equipment also have been captured.

## Siad Barre Comments

EA161742 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], held talks last night at the presidency here in Mogadishu with the chiefs of the Somali police, the security services, the secretary of the Benadir Region Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], the mayor of Mogadishu, the heads of national organizations and Benadir Region district party secretaries.

Challe Siad Barre said the SDR Armed Forces bravely repulsed the naked aggression by Abyssinia and its allies on SDR territory. The combined forces that attacked the SDR suffered great reverses and a humiliating defeat. SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre added that the Abyssinian and allied casualties included many killed, many wounded and large quantities of military hardware captured. The president added that many Abyssinian prisoners are now being held.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, added that people who helped plan and advise the Abyssinians, people forced to the front and their foreign commanders have perished like their Abyssinian colleagues. No one can hide the truth because we have allowed foreign journalists and some Somali pressmen to see for themselves and in turn give the world the correct picture of the naked aggression against SDR territory, the president said.

JOURNALISTS TOUR COMBAT ZONE; POW CITES CUBA AID

EA161800 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Newsmen from the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Ministry of Information today visited places where the fighting is raging between the Somali Armed Forces and the Abyssinian aggressors in the Goldogob area. The newsmen met with commanders of the fighting Somali Armed Forces, who briefed them on the fighting raging in the area and the humiliating defeat inflicted on the Abyssinians and their backers.

Journalists from the SDR Ministry of Information yesterday accompanied by foreign journalists visited Balenbale in (Ghel Gudut) region -- one of the areas where the Abyssinians have launched their naked aggression. The newsmen saw burned out enemy tanks, vehicles and other military hardware.

A senior officer from the SDR Ministry of Defense yesterday held a news conference at El Der village in (Ghel Gudut) region. The officer said in all the areas where the Abyssinian aggressors entered SDR territory they met with great losses and humiliating defeat. The officer added that the Abyssinian aggression against the SDR is a grand plan to prevent peace from prevailing in this region of Africa.

The newsmen interviewed a wounded Abyssinian soldier who was captured during the fighting. The soldier said his country is being assisted by men and materiel from Cuba and other countries. The soldier said senior foreign officers are at bases guiding the fighting forces.

FORMER ENVOY ACCUSES USSR, TRIPOLI, OTHERS

AB161541 Paris AFP in French 1314 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Mohamed Siad Samantar, former Somali ambassador to France and former minister of state, on Friday accused the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen, and to a "certain extent" Syria, of being "at the origin of the fighting" presently taking place in Somalia.

In a statement to AFP, Samantar, who broke with the Mogadishu government some months ago, said the fighting is not a matter of an ordinary Ethiopian invasion but "a Soviet operation carried out by Ethiopia used as an intermediary and with the support of Tripoli which plans to overthrow the 'worn out' regime of Siad Barre."

For Samantar, the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, which claims responsibility for the fighting, is composed of "puppet mercenaries in the service of Addis Ababa and Tripoli."

This operation, which is also mounted with "financial and material assistance from some Arab countries such as Libya and South Yemen" and "to a certain extent Syria," Samantar added, is also aimed at encircling the oil-producing kingdoms and emirates and coincides with the Islamic Bonapartism of the Iranian fanatic Shi'a against Iraq and other Arab countries."

After deploring the West's lack of reaction to the Soviet strategy in the Horn of Africa, the former ambassador said regimes in this region "whether Ethiopia, Somalia or Sudan, are absolutely not capable of responding to the aspirations of their respective peoples."

"These regimes," he added, "are at the mercy of the game of the great powers and thus hope to continue their miserable existence."

"I have always made the distinction between the sacrosanct national interest and an ephemeral regime, whatever its qualities. I do not vindicate a regime; I am for my country which presently is aggressed and which is suffering."

#### REPORTAGE ON 17, 18 JULY MILITARY ENCOUNTERS

##### Air Attack

EAL71452 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] One Abyssinian enemy fighter plane was shot down and seven others were driven off this morning when eight Abyssinian fighter planes launched an attack at 0740 on Galcaio, regional capital of Mudugh region.

According to a report from SONNA [Somali news agency] reporters in the battle zone Challe (Warsame Hirsi Low) and (Abd al-Qadir Shaykh Abdullah), the aircraft caused no damage to the people or their livestock and were bravely repulsed by the antiaircraft defense system of the Somali Democratic Republic, who denied them the chance to cause any damage on their provocative mission.

The reporters add that the Russian-made MiG-21 and MiG-23 fighter planes attacked the town in pairs at intervals of 15 minutes in their attempts to approach and hit their targets.

##### Ministry Report

EAL81554 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Defense Ministry today states that combined forces of Abyssinia and its allies launched a provocative attack on (Burdinle) near Ferfer at 1300 yesterday.

The provocative attack was bravely repulsed by the SDR Armed Forces. The enemy lost 51 soldiers killed and many others wounded and also lost a large quantity of weapons and other military hardware.

Reports from the SDR Defense Ministry add that the aggression by the Abyssinians and their allies is similar to other attacks launched on Balenbale and Goldogob in which they suffered a crushing and humiliating defeat. The Abyssinian forces have now been pushed back to the areas from which they launched the attack.

#### Soviet Tanks

EA181600 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Abyssinian militia again attacked Somali military bases at Goldogob at 0730 today.

According to reports from Information Ministry spokesmen in the battle zone, the Abyssinians are using Russian-made tanks and heavy artillery.

A Somali military spokesman in the combat zone of Goldogob said the enemy forces that launched the attack have been repulsed and are still being pursued.

#### DEMOCRATIC SALVATION FRONT DESCRIBES FIGHTING

##### Main Highway Battles

EA172026 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Reports reaching us from the 15th Gorod Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali [DFSS] say the fighting between the DFSS and the forces of Siad's regime has spread into the Ghel Gudut and Hiran Provinces.

The reports add that units of the 15th Gorod Division have launched an attack on (Bergadid) village, on the tarmac highway linking the country and only 20 km from Belet Uen, capital of Hiran Province. DFSS forces burned out many vehicles in a convoy carrying a large quantity of military hardware. The military convoy was reinforcing Siad's forces fighting at the battlefield. The incident took place when the DFSS ambushed the military convoy.

Other reports reaching us from the 15th Gorod Division of DFSS say fierce fighting is raging near Gori Ale and Mataban, all on the tarmac highway. Enemy forces suffered a crushing defeat. The reports add that various sections of the DFSS appealed to the enemy forces to surrender in order to save their lives.

The reports add that the 15th Gorod Division of DFSS are receiving forces formerly loyal to Siad Barre's regime, complete with their arms, ammunition and armored vehicles. They include Sgt Muhammad Husayn Anshur, who defected to DFSS with a troop carrier, serial No 8626, of the Ministry of Defense. He was from the 5th Battalion of the 2d Tank Regiment of the 21st Division.

Other reports from the battle zone say thousands of troops and popular masses from the liberated towns and villages are now attacking the tarmac highway linking the south and north of the country to ensure that no supplies reach one part of the country from the other.

The reports also say the broad masses of Somalia are coming from various regions to join the DFSS in the fighting to topple Siad's regime.

Successes Around Beira

EA171912 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The 9th General Aynashe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] has crushed the Siad Barre forces that attempted to retake the defense lines of the DFSS in and around Beira, only 24 km from Galcaio, capital of Mudugh Province. The fighting took place 15-16 July.

Reports reaching us from the 9th General Aynashe Division say the Siad Barre forces lost many soldiers -- 220 officers and men killed and more than 500 wounded. The reports add that dictator Siad Barre's forces lost a large number of armored vehicles, jeeps mounted with 106-mm field guns, transport vehicles, rations, medicines, radios and a large quantity of ammunition and tents. The front lost two martyrs, and three soldiers were slightly wounded.

TANZANIAEGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE COMMENTS ON MIDEAST

EA170044 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, has reiterated that there will be no peace in the Middle East unless a settlement for the Palestinians was achieved. Speaking at the Institute of Foreign Relations in Dar es Salaam this evening, Mr Ghali said after failure to obtain a general consensus from Arab countries and a settlement of the Middle East conflict, Egypt ventured to sign the Camp David agreement to obtain the withdrawal (?from) occupied Arab territories by the Israelis. Mr Ghali also said that his country would continue to do its best to support the Palestinian (?cause). He said Egypt had helped the Palestinians a great deal and will continue to do so to the end. [passage indistinct] He called on African countries to continue the nonaligned policy by solving African problems in African (?perspective) without the intervention of foreign powers.

Mr Ghali is in Dar es Salaam for a 3-day visit to Tanzania [words indistinct].

Meeting With Prime Minister

EA171450 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Summary] The prime minister, Cleopa Msuya, has received the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali. They discussed ways of strengthening inter-African solidarity, the situation in Lebanon and with the Palestinians, the Gulf war and the forthcoming summit in Tripoli, Libya.

UGANDAFOUR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CHARGED WITH TREASON

EA162152 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from Kampala say that four students from Uganda's Makerere University have been charged with treason for an alleged attempt to overthrow the government last month. The official UGANDA TIMES newspaper said that a government prosecutor told a Kampala court at the preliminary hearing that the four students and others still at large tried to overthrow the Ugandan Government in June this year. The four students, aged between 21 and 23 years, did not enter a plea and they will be tried in the Uganda high court. Treason in Uganda carries a mandatory death sentence.

ANGOLADOS SANTOS, NUJOMA DISCUSS SOUTHERN AFRICA

EA181742 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday received the president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, and discussed with him issues regarding the current situation in southern Africa.

The Angolan head of state and the SWAPO president discussed the independence of Namibia which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

LESOTHOSPOKESMAN ACCUSES RSA OF DESTABILIZATION MOVES

AB170920 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, July 17 (AFP) -- The Lesotho Government has accused South Africa of operating a "death squad" in this mountain kingdom surrounded by the republic.

In a statement to AFP Friday a government spokesman said South Africa was "working out a grand plan to destabilize Lesotho, by creating an impression of chaos in a country that had never laid a finger against it." The statement was a reaction to reports that the government had banned a South African refugee. Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, who has taken up exile here but is now in London. The spokesman said the report had been faked by the dissident Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) and South Africa "as part of a plan to discredit the Lesotho Government and to persecute the South African National Congress refugees in Lesotho."

The LLA has alleged that there is a rift between the Lesotho Government and the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, and the spokesman said the forged banning order was a "deliberate attempt" to give substance to the LLA's allegation. He said the allegation was followed by the mysterious and gruesome death of ANC refugee Pototo Mbabli. He added that officials were trying to get hold of Mrs Naidoo, who works for the government, to tell her she has not been banned.

NAMIBIARIRUAKO: UN MUST DEMONSTRATE IMPARTIALITY

LD180944 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] A member of the Minister's Council of South-West Africa Namibia and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], Mr Kuaimo Riruako, says the United Nations must demonstrate its impartiality before an election for independence can be held in the territory. Speaking at (Okarara) in the northwest of the country, he said that although talks were being held in New York at present on the independence of South-West Africa Namibia, the United Nations has still not made any mention of impartiality. Mr Riruako said the election had to be held under the supervision of the recognized world superpowers and not under the supervision of the United Nations, which took sides with SWAPO against residents of the territory. Mr Riruako said South-West Africans themselves had to try to prevent an ethnic government from assuming power in the territory. He said each population group had to be represented in the government. The DTA was proving daily that a multinational government could govern successfully. That was why it was essential for a multiracial independent government to serve the interests of the different population groups in peace, security and prosperity.

NATIONAL PARTY CHAIRMAN ON ONE-MAN, ONE-VOTE PLAN

LD171636 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The leader of the National Party in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, says a one-man, one-vote election is acceptable to his party, but under certain conditions. He would not elaborate on the conditions but he did say that a decision would be taken once the final independence plan has been presented to all parties. Mr Pretorius says all-population groups had to be consulted with regard to the constitutional future of Namibia. He said that if the Western contact group did not recognize all the party and population groups, their efforts would be in vain. Mr Pretorius (?also) said only SWAPO was consulted recently about a settlement. None of the internal parties were. Mr Pretorius said SWAPO, with help from the Soviet Union, would continue fighting until it had control over Namibia. He said terrorism could only be defeated by military means, not politically.

Referring to countries such as Angola and Mozambique, he said a one-man, one-vote election was not held there, yet they had been accepted by the international community. He said South-West Africa was being used by the international community to get at South Africa.

SWAPO REPORTS DOWNING RSA AIRCRAFT 11 JULY

EA162114 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] A South African Air Force major and sergeant were killed when the aircraft in which they were traveling was shot down in Namibia on 11 July by SWAPO guerrillas.

In a war communique issued in Luanda yesterday, SWAPO announced that on the same day its forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and captured large quantities of arms and documents. The Namibian fighters also captured two heavy anti-aircraft guns.

SOUTH AFRICAANC PLANS SANCTIONS AGAINST 'APARTHEID REGIME'

NC162154 Paris AFP in English 2139 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, July 16 (AFP) -- The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa today outlined a plan for systematic economic and political sanctions against the apartheid regime.

The ANC, outlawed in South Africa, said in a statement here it was going to work for the setting up of committees to detect companies and states collaborating with Pretoria.

The movement would intensify pressure for the European Economic Community (EEC) to take measures against states which have special relations with Pretoria, such as Israel, and for the closure of the South African diplomatic mission to the EEC, it said.

The ANC demanded a halt in oil supplies to the country, the setting up of a "blacklist" of companies and states which do not respect such an embargo, and a total ban on military, nuclear, sporting and cultural exchanges.

The organization, which is South Africa's oldest and most important nationalist movement, also called on trade unions to organize action in solidarity with such measures. It said it was going to send a delegation to Europe and the United States to rouse public opinion.